

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## SENATOR-ELECT HOLDS 'COMBINE' SETS OIL PRICES

W. H. McMaster of S. Dakota Disputes Theory That Supply and Demand Control

## SENATE GETS TRADE COMMISSION'S REPORT

Standard of Indiana Called Price Leader—Inquiry Asked by Justice Department

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Simultaneously with the transmission to the Senate by President Coolidge of the Federal Trade Commission's report on the oil industry, in which an investigation by the Department of Justice of the results of the Standard Oil Company's oil situation was recommended, comes the charge by William H. McMaster, (R.), senator-elect and formerly Governor of South Dakota, that an "oil combine" exists which "exacts unfair and unjust tribute from the American people."

Mr. McMaster makes a vigorous contradiction of statements of A. C. Bedford, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which were recently published as one of the series of articles on the oil situation now appearing in The Christian Science Monitor. He declares that retail gasoline prices took their sudden leap upward recently not as a result of "the law of supply and demand," as Mr. Bedford held, but as the result of the law of successful ability to rob the public.

### Factors in Price Changes

The report of the Federal Trade Commission was drawn up about a year ago, after a prolonged investigation of gasoline prices. Among its findings upon which it asked the inquiry by the Department of Justice was that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was recognized by the oil and gasoline industry as the "leader" in the movement of prices, and that the independent companies kept in touch with the changes made by the commission. The commission's findings were submitted in response to a resolution by Park Trammell (D.), Senator from Florida, requesting the President to transmit it, "if not incompatible with the public interest."

### South Dakota's Method

Mr. McMaster, in his statement, took exception to declarations by the Standard Oil Company official that the cause of the recent jump in gasoline prices, which has amounted to an increase of 56 per cent in some parts of the country, is "entirely the result of economic forces." While Governor of his State, Mr. McMaster said he intervened during a period of advancing gasoline prices similar to the present one, and set up public filling stations. By this means, he said, the gasoline price in South Dakota was controlled.

With the establishment of the public filling stations in 1923, the gasoline price charged in public stations immediately tumbled. Mr. McMaster alleges that at this time the oil companies were making approximately 12 cents profit on each gallon of gasoline.

### Excessive Profits Alleged

Mr. McMaster said: "The recent rise in gasoline prices was unwarranted and unjust. During the winter season, when the consumption of gasoline is greatly reduced and with enormous quantities in storage, the rise in price was instituted for the purpose of reaping enormous profits during the summer months."

The propaganda spread by the oil combine that prices are due wholly to the law of supply and demand is without foundation. The price of gasoline is an artificial price. Prices are daily regulated and controlled by the oil combine, and have been so controlled for a number of years. In August, 1923, when the state government of South Dakota started the fight against exorbitant gasoline prices, the oil companies were charging approximately 12 cents a gallon for taking a price of gasoline from the railway car and placing same in the automobile of the consumer.

Surely no oil company has the hardihood to contend that the price prevailing on Aug. 7, 1923, was the result of the law of supply and demand. Those prices resulted from the law of successful ability to rob the public. Public exposure and fear of federal control forced the oil companies to sell at a reasonable price.

### \$1,000,000,000 Gain Assured

According to the Interior Department, 1,200,000,000 gallons of gasoline were produced in 1924 in excess of consumption. With the oil crowd going into the winter months with a big surplus left over from 1924 and with enormous quantities constantly accumulating during the winter months, there was absolutely no excuse for justification for raising the price at the refineries approximately 50 per cent in three weeks' time.

As the result of this policy of exacting unfair and unjust tribute from the American people, Associated Press dispatches from New York stated that oil stocks in a period of three weeks recently increased by approximately \$1,000,000,000 in value.

According to the New York Times, the Standard Oil of New Jersey is soon to show a net income of \$1,000,000,000 for 1924. If that income was the result of last year's prices, the public can easily imagine what their income for 1925 will be.

### Trade Commission's Report

While companies, which were members of the former combination now operate "less consistently as a group," the commission's report said, some of the more important members "are fortifying themselves by acquiring control of independent and entering new branches of the industry as integrated and dominant."

## Italian Senate to Discuss Army Reform

Rome, March 2

THE political situation is at a standstill, and the lull is expected to continue, as Parliament is not likely to reopen as early as had been anticipated. The Senate will resume its work toward the middle of March, when army reforms and the budget will be fully discussed. At the sitings of the Senate will last until the beginning of April it is not thought probable that the Chamber will reopen before that date, as it is the custom to avoid opening both the Chamber and Senate at the same time, so as to allow ministers to attend both Houses of the branch of Parliament which is opened.

The Chamber, therefore, in all probability, will be opened after the Easter recess, according to the Popolo d'Italia, Benito Mussolini's organ.

## STATE GASOLINE INQUIRY STARTS

Commission Is Forwarding Questionnaire on Prices to Leading Dealers

Complying with an order from the General Court, the special Commission on the Necessaries of Life today sent a questionnaire to principal gasoline dealers in this State requesting information tending to reveal the reason for the recent increase in the retail price of gasoline in this State.

On Feb. 25 the Legislature adopted an order requesting the commission to make an investigation. "Consumers paying for a commodity as well as those dealing in it are entitled to a square deal," the letter reads. "If prices are fair and reasonable, consumers are willing to pay them. However, when prices are suddenly and greatly increased with little or no explanation, the suspicion of the consumers that they are being exploited becomes a conviction. The oil industry apparently neglected the changes made by the commission. The price of gasoline was increased about 40 per cent in a period of three weeks and over 56 per cent in a period of three months."

### Great Sum Involved

In the questionnaire which the commission sent to about 20 concerns or representatives of concerns which deal most extensively in gasoline in Massachusetts, Eugene C. Hultman, chairman, says:

In a period of about three weeks—1924, and 1925—when retail prices of gasoline to consumers in Massachusetts was increased from 18 cents to 28 cents a gallon; this increase of 10 cents a gallon, in addition to an increase of 2 cents a gallon made last November. The importance of the price increase to consumers in Massachusetts is evident from the fact that each cent per gallon means about \$3,000,000 a year to our consumers. These increases totaling 9 cents a gallon in a period of about three months, represent the price of gasoline being filed with the commission in regard to the price of gasoline.

In order to comply with the order of the General Court, we are answering the questionnaire filed with the commission regarding the recent increase in the price of gasoline. Information is required on the following specific subjects:

1. In the first few months of 1924, and 1925, when retail prices of gasoline to consumers at the lowest point of the year, prices were greatly increased.

2. What you inform the commission as to the causes of this apparent reversal of the law of supply and demand?

### Overproduction Cited

2. As late as Dec. 10, 1924, the oil industry was confronted with the problem of "overproduction." For instance: On that date, Walter G. Truitt, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, stated before the American Petroleum Institute meeting at New York, Tex., in the opening part of his address: "If we were to take a vote as to the major problem of the industry during the last few years, it would be able that 'overproduction' would head the poll."

Mr. Truitt occupies a position in the oil industry that enables him to speak as an authority. Why did the price of gasoline increase when the industry was confronted with the problem of overproduction?

3. According to Governmental reports gasoline production in the United States increased in 1924 about 20 per cent over 1923, although the demand for crude oil only increased about 5 per cent.

In view of the increased amount of gasoline recovered from crude oil, why did the price of gasoline advance at a time when there was apparently an over-production of crude oil?

### Comparison With Crude

(1) Comparing crude oil price changes in the mid-continent field with gasoline price changes in Massachusetts shows that the price of gasoline was increased 2 cents a gallon in November, 1924, although there had been no advance in crude oil prices during October, November, and December.

Why did this increase in the price of gasoline take place? The retail price of gasoline in Massachusetts was raised 2 cents per gallon on Jan. 15, on Jan. 23 the price of crude oil increased in the mid-continent field. On Jan. 24 the retail price of gasoline was advanced another 2 cents a gallon; on Jan. 30 crude oil prices increased. On Jan. 31 the retail price of gasoline was raised 1 cent a gallon, and on Feb. 6 it was again raised 2 cents; crude oil prices did not increase until Feb. 12 and 13.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## PHOTOGRAPHS SENT TO THREE CITIES BY WIRE

First Simultaneous Action—Pictures Ready for Press in Seven Minutes

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Transmission of photographs over telephone wires 3600 miles long simultaneously to three cities was tested here by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and was declared by officials to have been a complete success.

It was the first time such transmission of photographs had been attempted to more than one city at once and over so great a distance. Nearly a dozen pictures were sent to New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, only seven minutes being required for each print. Officials of the company here were in touch by telephone with their offices in the three cities and were told that the experiment was without a hitch.

### Inauguration Pictures

The demonstration was arranged, the officials said, as a final test before announcing establishment of a general transcontinental picture transmission service, and to perfect arrangements for sending pictures of the presidential inauguration.

One of the pictures transmitted was of President and Mrs. Coolidge, as they departed this morning from the First Congregational Church. Within seven minutes after the negative was placed on the transmitting machine, the picture was available for publication in New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

While the demonstration was in progress, a photograph was taken of the machinery and a group of spectators. The film was developed and ready for transmission within half an hour, and seven minutes later duplicates were in the three cities.

### Picture Five by Seven Inches

It is possible to transmit a picture five by seven inches, which after ordinary development at the receiving end, is practically indistinguishable from an ordinary photograph, officials said, and is ready for reproduction. Time is saved in transmitting photographs, they pointed out, because it is possible to use film before it has dried after development.

The film is inserted in the transmitter in cylindrical form, and a beam of light is passed through it at uniform speed, reproducing the picture on a photo-electric cell. The light beam passing through the film moves over its surface much as a phonograph needle circles a record. The transmitter transfers the light ray to an electric current in a telephone line and in turn, at the receiving end, the current is transferred to another light ray which reproduces the photograph on an unexposed film.

Regarding the proposed transcontinental service, officials said the same system could be used in transmitting photographs by radio when the conditions are such that steadiness of transmission and freedom from interference can be assured.

### Madison Square's Flock of Pigeons Will Be Cared for

Society to Provide "Necessities" as Old Home Garden Is Demolished

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 2.—Tame pigeons which for years have found their habitat under the eaves of Madison Square Garden will be rendered temporarily homeless when the famous old amphitheater is torn down, but already steps have been taken by the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to look after their welfare. The society will feed them, and probably build them a drinking fountain, in a move which has been hailed by the city's bird fanciers.

W. K. Horton, general manager of the society, and easily find new quarters so it will not be necessary to supply them with other shelter. The flock which at one time had 200 or more members, has been reduced, Mr. Horton said, by various means to less than 50. For years generous passers-by have fed them in the streets.

### "BIG BEN" HEARD IN BORNEO

LONDON, March 1.—"Big Ben," London's most famous clock, on the House of Parliament, has made what is called a world record in the radio, chiming having been heard in British North Borneo, 3523 miles away. "Big Ben" stopped ticking recently because its machinery had become clogged with soot and rust and workmen labored for several days, taking out 30 pounds of dirt. It was after this that the chiming was radioed from station 2LO and word came back from an Englishman in Borneo that he had heard the old clock strike.

### VERA CRUZ CLOSING SALOONS

VERA CRUZ, March 2.—A quinquuple increase in the license fees for saloons and other places selling liquor has forced many of them to close. This is said to be the first step in a movement to restrict the consumption of liquor.

## VERMONT SENDING DELEGATION OF 100 FOR INAUGURATION

Colonel Coolidge Takes Old Family Bible for Use in the Ceremony Wednesday

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 2.—Official Vermont today completed preparation for sending its delegation to Washington to attend the inauguration of a son of the Green Mountain State. President of the United States. A party of 100 persons led by Gov. Franklin S. Billings and including Col. John C. Coolidge from Plymouth, father of the President, will leave tonight from Montpelier, Rutland, and Burlington, the three units being joined to the Montreal-Washington train at Essex Junction, White River Junction, and Bellows Falls.

Colonel Coolidge, who is taking to Washington the three units, took the oath of office at his father's home in the Plymouth farm house a year ago last August, will leave from Rutland in company with 25 members of the governor's staff.

From Montpelier will leave Governor Billings, Brig.-Gen. Herbert T. Johnson, his chief of staff, Colonel Frank Tompkins of Northfield, who will have charge of the Vermont militia escort in the inaugural parade, and other members of the R. O. T. C. band of the University of Vermont will form the Burlington delegation. The party is due to reach Washington early tomorrow.

### Justice McKeen Dissents

Justice James C. McKeen dissented from the Maryland decision, asserting the states should be permitted to refuse licenses in the orderly regulation of the highways. In the Washington case, A. J. Buck was refused permission to operate a bus between Portland, Ore., and Tacoma, and Seattle, under the state law prohibiting the granting of more than one such license in the same territory. The lower Federal Court decided against him, and 17 states presented briefs during the appeal proceedings.

Pointing out that half the states have laws supervising automobile transportation companies, Justice McKeen said that the states should be permitted to refuse licenses in the orderly regulation of the highways. In the Washington case, A. J. Buck was refused permission to operate a bus between Portland, Ore., and Tacoma, and Seattle, under the state law prohibiting the granting of more than one such license in the same territory. The lower Federal Court decided against him, and 17 states presented briefs during the appeal proceedings.

### ENGLISH OPERA MOVE FOUNDED

Nation-Wide Production by Americans at Popular Prices Planned

NEW YORK, March 2.—Grand opera, sung and presented by Americans in English, will be produced at popular prices in cities throughout the country this fall, under plans announced by the American Operatic Allied Arts Foundation.

This movement, said to be attracting much attention in music centers of the world, is a sort of American declaration of war against the European operatic monopoly.

Elaborate plans, sponsored by persons of influence, for the training and development of native talent for appearance in American opera, were also outlined by the foundation.

The foundation, it was announced, has purchased extensive property at Stony Point-on-the-Hudson, 30 miles from New York, and established there the American Institute of Operatic Art. American singers, dancers and instrumentalists will be assembled in June, trained under masters, and developed into the first American National Grand Opera Company.

This company will be heard for the first time next fall, on the hundredth anniversary of the first singing of foreign grand opera in America. The program will include one American and one standard opera sung in English, and four sung in foreign languages.

### RUSSIA BUYS WHEAT

By Radio

BRUSSELS, March 2.—The Soviet Government has lately bought considerable quantities of flour from Belgium and the Netherlands, and shipped from Rotterdam and the flour is shipped from Antwerp. The Soviets last week placed new orders for flour, which will be shipped at the end of March.

Berlin (AP)—A group of farmers of Pomerania are planning an exchange of their sons with farmers' sons in other parts of Germany. The purpose is to give the boys a broader view of life, and an opportunity to observe and become familiar with agricultural methods other than those of their home districts.

Washington—The National Forest Reservation Commission has just authorized the purchase of 132,414 acres of land in 10 eastern states for additions to National Forest, according to the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

### Haweswater, Eng. (P)—The picture

village of Haweswater Green near Carlisle, in 1825, is shown in the picture. The village is now a ruin, and the picture is a reproduction of a painting by the artist J. M. W. Turner.

Washington—The value of furs, exclusive of fur seals, shipped out of Alaska for the calendar year 1924 was \$1,707,334, according to figures just compiled by the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture.

Washington—A world crop of 24, 67,000 short tons of sugar for the 1924-25 season is forecast by the Department of Agriculture, which said that on this basis there was remote possibility that world sugar prices would rise during the coming season.

## SUPREME COURT RULES ON STATE ROADS CONTROL

States Are Barred From Interfering With Interstate Commerce

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In two decisions the Supreme Court denied the rights of the states to interfere with interstate commerce passing over their highways in motor vehicles.

It held that Maryland cannot refuse to permit such vehicles to use its highways, and that Washington cannot refuse to grant licenses for motorbuses over that section of the Pacific highway which lies within its borders.

Maryland had insisted that the "certificates of convenience" or permits required for the operation of motor vehicles for hire over its roads was a valid exercise of its police powers.

Those asserting the law asserted that such carriers in interstate commerce could only be required to take out the ordinary automobile license.

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### CUT IN THE PRICE OF SHOES PROMISED

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 2.—(Special.)—The shoe manufacturing wage dispute by the New Hampshire state Board of Arbitration and Conciliation is regarded as a vindication of the policy maintained by manufacturers that a reduction in wages is essential to the continuance of the industry in this State.

The board voted two to one to reduce wages in the F. M. Hoyt factories, where the workers arose, 10 per cent, effective at once.

The minority member, Michael F. Connolly, who voted No is the representative on the board of the work people. Hovey M. Slayton, president of the shoe industry, said that prices of shoes will be cut 25 per cent through this wage reduction, coupled with other economies, and this will be sufficient to bring orders, in his opinion.

Birmingham, Eng. (P)—Lectures on Sinkoparcia are being given by Charles Cushman in the Hall of the Birmingham City Prison where education work was taken up recently by the jail visiting committee which hopes to enlarge the viewpoint of the men and women and make them better fitted to gain employment upon their release from jail.

Lectures are given twice each week with great success, it was announced, and four proficiency certificates have been granted to inmates since the system was inaugurated a few weeks ago.

New York—A committee of prominent stage women has been named to raise funds to place a bust of Charlotte Cushman in the Hall of Fame of New York University, Director R. U. Johnson announces.

Cushman, elected in 1915, is one of the seven women and the only representative of the stage in the Hall of Fame.

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## President Coolidge Signs Postal Pay Increase Bill

Approves It Without Sending It to Budget of Post-Office Heads—Corrupt Practices Rider Act Becomes Law With It

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Postal Pay and Rate Increase bill was signed Saturday by President Coolidge.

Announcement at the White House that the President had signed the measure came as a surprise, as earlier indications were that he would send it to the Post Office Department and the Budget Bureau for study before taking action on it.

The Postal Pay and Rate Increase bill, as amended by the conferees, was passed by the Senate on Thursday after its acceptance by the House. It is expected to raise about \$60,000,000 a year additional revenue, which it increases the salaries of postal employees \$68,000,000 a year.

It provides, however, that the advances in rates will be effective only eight months in the calendar year 1925, while the pay increases are effective from Jan. 1, or the full year.

On this basis the measure will raise only \$40,000,000 additional revenue this year, and it will be necessary to supply about \$28,000,000 from other funds in the Treasury.

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### BUS PROMISES ARE QUESTIONED

New Hampshire Communities See No Guarantee in Railroad Program

CONCORD, N. H., March 2.—(Special.)—New Hampshire communities against the proposal of the Boston & Maine to abandon certain branch lines in this State were preparing today to take full advantage of the announcement made by B. H. Meyer, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, that they will be given the month of March in which to submit evidence.

Following the hearing before Commissioner Meyer and the state public service commissioners last week, representatives of the communities affected by the proposed abandonment express themselves as entirely dissatisfied with the motorization promises, first, because the Boston & Maine does not guarantee to maintain motor truck and motorbus services in place of the present railroads; and second, because the communities are expected under the plan to re-equip themselves with motor trucks and motorbuses.

The decision was in two New York cases brought against the trustee in bankruptcy for Finkelstein Brothers, who operate the Jones & Baker, a stock brokerage firm.

### Mr. Stone on Bench

Money advanced by the Government on war-time contracts was held by the Supreme Court to constitute a special trust fund in the hands of the contractors to whom the advances were made, which could not be used by banks in which deposited as "set-offs" in the settlement of the accounts of the depositors. The decision was in a case brought against the Butterworth Building Corporation and others in New York City.

Harlan Fiske Stone of New York City has resigned as Attorney General and taken the oath as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The court room was crowded when the new justice ascended the bench at the opening of court session. Those present included Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and John W. Davis, Democratic presidential candidate in the last campaign.

Officials of the Boston & Maine have emphasized the necessity of "co-operation" in the motor service by the communities served. This is taken to mean that the communities will have to make up deficits or lose the service.

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## FEDERAL ESTATE TAX REPEAL QUESTION WIDELY DISCUSSED

One Group Believes Capitalistic Idea Has Been Carried Too Far—Other Believes Tax Is Socialistic Instrument

Proposed repeal of the federal estate tax, or inheritance tax, as it is popularly called, which was discussed recently in Washington at a conference of representatives of 46 states called by the National Tax Association, already has given rise to considerable discussion by students of taxation as to the wisdom of such a course.

While there is one group of economists which believes that the estate tax is a Socialistic or anti-capitalistic instrument for the breaking up of vast private fortunes, there is another group which is convinced that the capitalistic idea has been carried too far.

**Two Groups Represented**  
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is representative of the first group, at least in so far as the simple economics of the matter is concerned. This group believes that capital is being overvalued by the estate tax; that in theory as well as in effect the tax is confiscatory and that such levies on capital will destroy the country's earning power.

Prof. Frederick A. Cleveland, an economist and occupant of the chair of United States citizenship at the Maxwell Foundation at Boston University, is representative of the other group. Not that he is involved in leadership in any political or exploitive sense, but rather his views are those shared by this particular group. This bloc of taxonomists holds that capital, as manifested in inherited wealth, should be heavily taxed.

The federal estate tax is one levied directly against the decedent's estate and not against the legacies and inheritances by heirs, as is the case in the operation of the inheritance tax laws of the various states. All estates over \$50,000 are taxed by the Government on a sliding scale as follows:

One per cent on the first \$50,000 over the \$50,000 exemption; 2 per cent on the next \$50,000; 3 per cent on the next, and so on up to the limit of the estate, or until 35 per cent has been reached in this progression.

It so happens that in the case of a \$100,000 estate the progression will stop at 35 per cent. If the estate exceeds \$100,000, the progression is continued up to 40 per cent, where it stops. The percentages of these various blocks are then added. This is the gross tax.

**How It Works Out**  
From this sum, however, the law allows a 25 per cent credit. For example, the progression of taxation on a \$100,000 estate, when added, amounts to \$35,000. Twenty-five per cent of this, or some \$8,750, is deducted, and the result is the actual tax, about \$26,250.

The states are understood to favor the repeal of the federal estate tax on the ground that it deprives them of revenue which would mean a great deal of them, but which means little to the Federal Government. This is a view held by Mr. Mellon, who points out that the return which the Federal Government receives from estate taxes, amounting to about \$110,000,000 under present rates, is insignificant in comparison with the general receipts of the Government.

**It is not argued by the proponents of repeal that the accumulation of great wealth as represented in the vast private fortunes that have been inherited during the present generation are not properly a source of revenue but they are understood to take the position that inheritance taxes are more properly the source of revenue for the states.**

**Injustices Alleged**  
Experts who have explored the subject declare that the systems of taxing inheritance in the United States result in an accumulation of injustices that approach extortion, with duplications, triplications and quadruplications of payments. They say that it is possible for the same piece of property to be taxed five times, and that heirs under certain conditions may be confronted by a tax bill amounting to 25 per cent of the value of the property they inherit.

But there are other objections to the estate tax aside from the specific inequities of its application. Some think it fundamentally unsound to impose large taxes on capital and are unyieldingly opposed to it if its purpose is to break up and distribute huge private fortunes.

Mr. Mellon, in his last report on the estate tax, declared that its accumulative effect was confiscatory. Taxes usually have to be paid in cash, he pointed out, and a man's life work in building up a business is often lost to the heirs through its operation. Estate taxes, he says, come out of capital and not income, with the result that the Nation and the states are to the extent to which they tax inheritances and estates, living on the country's capital and thus reducing the country's earning power.

**Tax Based on Theory**  
Further, it is said by Mr. Mellon, the Federal Government's right to tax inheritance is based on no more efficacious constitutional power but on the theory of an excise tax. This is summed up briefly the point of view of those who are opposed, both in theory and in its practical effects, to the estate tax.

Turning to the question of property rights, Dr. Cleveland said: "A few years ago, surely not more than 20 years, society would have been quite upset had one suggested such a thing as a zoning law. Fancy telling a man he could not build a store on his own land if he wished? Or that he could not let his property to a saloon keeper? There are scores of restrictions, if one stops to think, in which we control certain activities of the individual in the interest of the whole. What would have been the reaction of society to this state of affairs 20 years ago?"

There was a time when many people regarded government as a necessary thing, the sole function of which should be to preserve order and repel invasion. Everything beyond that was the invasion of per-

sonal privilege. Today only a comparatively small per cent of government income goes for those purposes. Ninety per cent is for public service of other descriptions."

### Cleveland on Capitalism

Dr. Cleveland does not subscribe to the idea that the breaking up of great estates, the taking of large blocks of capital from inherited estates to build roads, railroads or any other forms of public utility will eventually destroy the country's earning power. The view of orthodox capitalism on this point is that if all inheritance, large and small, were taxed 40 per cent it would be only two or three generations before private ownership of property would cease to exist, because the tax does not mean that the Government is accumulating this capital, but that it is being spent for current expenses.

This argument Dr. Cleveland regards as pretty much of a reach. This money, in his view, is spent for public service and it is for society to say how it shall be served. He did not believe that there is the slightest foundation for the argument that heavy taxes on the capital of the rich is a step toward Communism. That, too, he calls a preaching. "The American people have always shown common sense in such matters," he said, "and can be depended on to keep their balance."

Dr. Cleveland has no quarrel with capitalism up to a certain point. He recognizes that America is a capitalistic country, and that the present attitude of society toward capital is traditional. Capitalism is all right, so far as it constitutes leadership in the common weal, he thinks. Leadership he regards as necessary and capital a means of establishing it. He is not sympathetic toward the view that vast private fortunes should be inherited intact and left intact simply on a basis of property right. The history of industry, he says, shows that in the vast majority of cases where big businesses have been inherited and operated by heirs, these industries have faded out in the second or third generation.

Concerning the alleged excessiveness of the estate tax one not infrequently hears the argument that an estate of \$2,000,000 has been taxed \$500,000 or that a \$5,000,000 estate has been reduced by taxation to \$3,000,000. Dr. Cleveland suggests that perhaps the thing to take note of here is not that the tax is \$2,000,000, but that the heirs still have left \$3,000,000, in the accumulation of which they probably had little or no part. This, as against the showing of a man worth \$5,000 who is taxed, say 1 per cent. The rate of taxation for him is low, and the excise on the heir high, yet one has \$4,950 left, and the other \$3,000,000 after the Government has finished with him. "This is only one of the many high lights of the question, and is raised as illustrative of the traditional tendency of the people to see the size of the tax rather than what is left."

### ART

#### Jane Peterson

Jane Peterson returns to Boston after a year and is exhibiting a new group of paintings at the Copley Square. The latest source of material for her is Constantinople, which seems to be so well adapted to the peculiar problems of the brush that interest her. The gleaming sunlight, the deep blue skies, the pale opalescent waters offer many opportunities to the eye that can constantly find new and varying things in it.

Although the mosques and street scenes and rivers—moreover painted as they are in a realistic fashion—are picturesque enough, Miss Peterson goes further by translating the image into definite terms of color and light. There is a logical scheme in all her work: a planning, a scheme worked out. "Each time I go abroad," says Miss Peterson, "I establish a new problem for myself, and proceed to work upon it as a basis. I do not paint merely to reproduce what I see, but to present it in terms of the fundamentals of balance and rhythm. Sizes, shapes, colors are thought out, arranged carefully to balance each other and established, and fit into the picture in a rhythmic arrangement. On this last trip I took the problem of rhythm of hue in shadow." Miss Peterson shows the shadows in some of the pictures that have a certain continuity in the change from light to dark, or from one hue to another. These elements are fundamental in all aspects of beauty, whether one is thinking of it in nature, in interior decoration, in dress. Indeed, they are present in the way in which we walk and conduct ourselves."

It is fortunate that theory in art can be set aside, and one is free to enjoy objects without thought of it. Artists are constantly pursuing over these problems, the solutions of which go comparatively unnoticed. The art that conceals art is of fundamental importance to any person who cares to have his work last. It is just this intellectual planning that gives the pictures their importance, even to the layman who remains happily unaware of the fact. The ingenious hand of the artist covers up all the traces of his plans. The greater the simplicity of performance in these results the greater his success.

**Boston Art Notes**  
At Grace Horne's Gallery on Newbury Street, there is an exhibition of water colors by Elliot O'Hara. The pictures were painted in many lands.

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1404 So. Alameda Ave., TACOMA, WASH.  
Grow your own shrubs and roses from our choice cuttings. Buy them now for \$1.00, or send \$1.00 or \$10.00 and we will supply your money's worth and more.

by the artist in the course of a trip. One discovers the fjords of Norway, the waterfalls of Scotland, the streets of Florence. Mr. O'Hara does not paint the visual picture as he sees it. He abstracts and formalizes it somewhat. His patterns are always worked into a definite pictorial scheme with a charm quite its own. One gets great pleasure in recognizing some favorite places that have contributed to the subject matter of this artist.

At the same gallery, there are water colors by Herbert J. Finn, an English artist who at present occupies Whistler's Chelsea studio. Here is an artist of large scenic vision, painter of cathedrals, bridges, expansive views of the city. He treats with poetry and mystery the darkness and mist, the indefinite haze that hangs over the large city. Diffused elusive atmospheric effects are painted with remarkable facility. At the Casson Gallery on Boylston Street, there are landscapes by Robert H. Nisbet.

## The New United States Secretary of Agriculture and His Family



WILLIAM M. JARDINE, WITH MRS. JARDINE AND THEIR THREE CHILDREN: Marian, the Older Daughter, Billy, and Ruth, in Their Home in Manhattan, Kan., Where They Have Lived Since Mr. Jardine Became President of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

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### HOTEL EXPOSITION PLANS UNDER WAY

Governor and Mayor to Aid in Big May Event

Governor Fuller, Mayor Curley and Allen T. Treadway, Representative from the First District, head the honorary committee for the first annual New England Hotel Men's Exposition to be held in Mechanics Building May 11 to 16, it was announced today.

Others who will be associated on the committee are Calvin Austin, president of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.; Howard M. Biscoe, vice-president of the Boston & Albany Railroad; Gerrit Fort, vice-president of the Boston & Maine Railroad; Arthur P. Russell, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Joseph L. Rankin, president of the Fruit and Produce Exchange; and E. F. Cullen, president of the Luncheon Club. In addition the various states will be represented as follows: Frank A. Cantwell of the Hotel Stratfield, Bridgeport, president of the Connecticut Hotel Association; Emile F. Coulton of the Hotel Westminster, Boston, president of the Massachusetts Hotel Association; N. P. M. Jacobs of the Rockingham Hotel, Portsmouth, president of the New Hampshire Hotel Association; Arthur B. Wilder of Woodstock, president of the Vermont Hotel Association; Harry A. Chapman of the Bangor House, president of the Maine State Hotel Association; Lerman C. Prior of the Hotel Brunswick, Lenox, president of the Boston Hotel Association; and Frank C. Hall of the Hotel Somerset, Boston, president of the New England Hotel Men's Association.

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McCutcheon Bldg. Ashland 6964

## Dr. William M. Jardine, Democratic and Pragmatic

Kansas College President Goes to Washington With a Policy of Co-operation for Farmers

By NELSON ANTRIM CRAWFORD  
Kansas State Agricultural College  
Manhattan, Kan.

Two characteristics stand out plainly in Dr. William M. Jardine, the new United States Secretary of Agriculture. The better one knows him, the more prominently they stand out. These are his democracy and his pragmatic point of view.

From one's first meeting with him, Dr. Jardine's democracy is manifest. About him there is neither the for-

malty nor the detachment that one often finds in occupants of academic positions. He will get up and shake hands with you as cordially and his smile is as ready and sincere, whether you are a college president, a member of Dr. Jardine's own faculty, a newspaper man, a student, a farmer, a salesman, a laborer or a politician. And this is no pose. He is sincerely interested in people, enthusiastic about people. He reaches his most dynamic heights of enthusiasm in speeches before audiences, and in conversation.

**Pragmatic in Operation**  
Dr. Jardine's pragmatic point of view, his practicality, one can find exemplified both on the campus and in the State of Kansas, which he has called "the greater campus of the Agricultural College." Research is directed to useful ends. Karned wheat, yielding two to six bushels an acre more than the hard wheat customarily grown, is an example of what has been accomplished at the institution under his direction. Not

that all research must be directed to immediately profitable ends. Nor must all teaching be of the so-called "practical" type. Dr. Jardine has lent his vigorous support to theoretical research and to the teaching of the subjects commonly designated "cultural." He has done this because he considers them definitely useful. Musical ability and appreciation of literature, for example, he has often said, are of enormous value in the farm home.

Dr. Jardine goes to Washington not only with this record behind him, but with a variety of other experience that fits him for handling a highly complex department. He has been a ranchman, a surveyor, a farmer, a farm manager, an investigator in dry farming. He has acquaintances in every walk of life, from clergyman to day laborer. He knows what everyday people are thinking and of what they are in need. He is going to be both a representative of the American farmer and an interpreter of the farmer to other people. He will be able, ready to co-operate—but at the same time ready to fight for a square deal for the people he represents. So much, at any rate, his record up to date shows.

**Mutual Dependence**  
"It is to the interest of the farmer," he commented, "that the wheels of industry be kept turning and that men be employed at good wages. Otherwise, the farmer cannot sell what he produces. Conversely, if agriculture is depressed, the market for manufactured products is bad. Farmers are good buyers when they can afford to buy."

Although a student of agronomy—one of the most technical branches of agriculture—and of agricultural economics, Dr. Jardine is thoroughly pragmatic. When a proposal is made to him, his first question is "Will it work?" If it will not work, he will have none of it, regardless of how many theoretical arguments may be advanced in its favor.

Dr. Jardine's record in the Kansas State Agricultural College, as dean of agriculture, and subsequently as president, illustrates both his democracy and his pragmatism. A unified faculty, every one of whom knows he can get a hearing for any idea he has; a students' self-governing association; a campus atmosphere which is free in a large measure from Greek letter fraternity and anti-fraternity conflict and in which snobbishness is exceedingly unpopular; a nice balance in the college curriculum between technical and liberal subjects—these are accomplishments of which any college executive might well feel proud.

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## STOUT WOMEN

Sizes thirty-eight to fifty-six

LANE BRYANT, premier exponent of slenderizing apparel, announces an important fashion event.

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TUESDAY March 3rd WEDNESDAY March 4th THURSDAY March 5th

A presentation of the successful modes of Paris and Fifth Avenue, re-created in ready-to-wear apparel for stout women.

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The models selected for display in Boston are also shown in each of the four Lane Bryant Stores.

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## STATE TO ISSUE BULLETINS ON FOOD MARKETING FACTS

Part of Plan of Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert to Develop Massachusetts Agriculture and Aid Housewives in Purchase of Supplies at Economical Prices

Marketing facts of Massachusetts food supply and selling prices are hereafter to be given to the public by the division of markets of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, of which Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert is commissioner. Ultimate development of agriculture in this State is declared its goal. Today's issue of the Market Bulletin is the first. Mr. Gilbert said in introducing the reports:

Give the women of Massachusetts the marketing facts and they will solve the family food problem. The facts are to be published hereafter in a weekly bulletin on Boston food supply which will be ascertained by the division of markets and printed in a market news sheet which will be mailed to any housewives in Massachusetts desiring to keep closely informed as to the varying market conditions.

**The Market Basket**  
With a market basket goes responsibility, and the first problem that the shopper meets is that of price. It is just as important to know when farm products are most abundant. Housewives who have adopted certain improved methods of economy and in the purchase of food are recommended by the division of markets of Massachusetts, are in a position to buy the foodstuffs they need at greatly reduced food costs.

Our commercial provision problem covers the entire State, country as well as city, but since our population is about 80 per cent urban, the problem now is mainly one of feeding the city population. We now depend largely on the outside for our foodstuffs in this State. It is of great importance, not only to the consumer, but to the farmer, wholesaler and retailer, to know the sources of our food supply and the probability of its constancy.

To aid the farmer in his marketing, the middleman in his selling, and the housewife in her buying, with the ultimate purpose of promoting agriculture within the State, the new bulletin is distributed free upon request to the Massachusetts Division of Markets, 136 State House, Boston, Mass.

### Heavy Importations

In part the first issue of the bulletin of food facts follows:  
During 1924 Boston received and distributed a total of 55,500 carloads of fruits and vegetables of 68 different kinds. These are contributed from 42 states and 20 foreign ports. More than 800 carloads of produce and vegetables are received yearly from foreign countries, including South America, Canada, Italy, Spain, Africa and Holland. England contributes 18,570 carloads, or about 34 per cent. If we consider only the crops that can be grown in Massachusetts, we find that this State supplies but 25 per cent of the Boston market requirements. Milk is the first in importance of food products in the United States. The result of an investigation conducted by the division indicated that the average consumption of milk in Boston is 2.15 quarts per family per day.

While the consumption of dairy products in the United States is increasing, there is still room for dairy interests to expand through

### CIVIL SERVICE TESTS

Massachusetts civil service examinations to fill the positions of chief accountant of the Department of Public Utilities and assistant bill-board inspector of the Department of Public Works will be held on March 16. The salary of the chief accountant is \$5,000 a year and the bill-board inspector is \$1680. An examination for janitors will be held on March 20.

### INAUGURAL RADIOCAST TO LINK 20 STATIONS

Station WEEI of Boston, in conjunction with 19 other stations in the United States, will broadcast the ceremonies in connection with the inauguration of President Coolidge next Wednesday at noon. The program will include descriptions of the ceremony by Graham McNamee, famous announcer; administration of the oath of office by William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States; the inaugural address of the President, and music by the United States Marine Band.

### MIAMI SHORES

America's Mediterranean

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The unusual amount of waterfront property and still larger amount of main highway property included in Miami Shores should make possible the creation of a most unusual home site development of the better class.

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The Wanamaker March Sale of

**China, Glassware, Lamps, Housewares, Garden Furniture**

**Savings of 20 to 50 per cent**  
Except on open stock dinnerware, which is 10 per cent less.

With what a feeling of virtue triumphant must the canny housewife who buys with one eye on her budget, and the fastidious hostess, who requires that her table wear an appearance as carefully *soigné* as her person, regard this sale! In it the humblest kitchen saucepan and a dinner service, which is a veritable epitome of elegance, alike figure at most decided savings. Six months have gone to its preparation—expert knowledge—journeys to far distant corners of the globe. . . . So that it is not surprising that the resultant field of choice should be almost unlimited.

Whether you are the most fastidious or the simplest of women in your tastes—quietly conservative and conventional—or daringly different and original—you will find that your most cherished predilections have been



## ELECTRIC FARM SURVEY STARTS

New Hampshire Undertaking Expected to Cover Three-Year Period

DURHAM, N. H., March 2. — (Special.)—Under the direction of the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station at the State University a three-year study of the problems connected with the electrifying of New Hampshire farms begins this week.

The work, which has been planned with the state committee on the relation of electricity to agriculture, will be conducted by W. T. Ackerman of Hartford, Conn., who has been appointed project leader. The plan has the backing of New England and national committees and will be the first investigation of the kind undertaken in New England. The investigation will involve a detailed study of the maximum amount of electricity which could be economically used on representative dairy, poultry, fruit and general farms. In connection with the study a survey of some 500 farms will be made of the present use of electricity.

Mr. Ackerman has had charge of the agricultural engineering department at Connecticut Agricultural College, and has taught engineering at both Iowa State College and Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He is a graduate of both Connecticut and Iowa State colleges.

The New Hampshire state committee on the relation of electricity to agriculture is composed of: F. A. Belden of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston; John G. Winant, Governor of New Hampshire; Charles W. Barker, Exeter; Roy D. Hunter, Claremont; H. N. Sawyer, Master of State Grange, Atkinson; G. M. Putnam, president New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation; L. W. Hitchcock, electrical engineering department, University of New Hampshire; E. P. Robinson, state leader of county agricultural power; B. W. Smith, Power & Light Co., Keene; and J. C. Kendall, director, Agricultural Experiment Station.

## PROGRESSIVE PARTY POLICIES DEFENDED

Professor Frankfurter Speaks at Ford Hall Forum

"What has become and will become of the Progressive Party," Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard Law School was asked, following his address on "The Meaning of the Progressive Movement" at Ford Hall Forum last night.

The central issue upon which that party is founded," he answered, "transcends in importance Mr. La Follette or any individual, and the movement will continue as long as there are people in the United States who believe there are defects in its social and political organization which should be corrected in a progressive, constructive manner. At the last election there were 5,000,000 such people."

The speaker added: "President Coolidge has told us that the inheritance tax ought to be abandoned by the federal government, and that it is undesirable to discourage large accumulations of property. We progressive challenge that view. It is the fundamental difference between us for the reasons mentioned by Webster—that the encouragement of great individual accumulation of wealth is the building up of dangerous and uncontrollable forces. But that does not mean that private property can go unless the integrity of the individual human being also goes. If you believe we must strive for substantial equality of economic conditions, because that will ensure freedom and spontaneity for the individual man and woman, then we must for each specific situation work out a way of realizing the ideal."

## "BOOM" ADVERTISING ALLEGED

A communication has been received by the Boston Central Labor Union from the Central Labor Union of Portland, Ore., advising it that certain "boom" advertising that has appeared throughout the country concerning conditions in Oregon was misleading and that Oregon has her unemployment problems as well as other parts of the country.

## HARVARD TEACHERS TO MEET

"Pressing Problems of the Modern High School" is the topic for discussion at the thirty-fourth annual

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See us for high-grade, dependable mailing service, including multi-printing, mailing lists, and sales letters. We cooperate intelligently and harmoniously.  
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Varies

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meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association to be held at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on March 14. Among the speakers will be Dr. Aubrey A. Douglass, Dr. John M. Brewer, Prof. Frederick G. Nichols of Harvard, and Prof. Jesse B. Davis of Boston University. The annual dinner of the association will follow at Harvard Union. Oscar C. Gallagher, superintendent of the Brookline public schools, will act as toastmaster, and Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell of Columbia University and Eugene R. Smith, headmaster of Beaver Country Day School, will be the principal speakers.

## ENDLESS CAVERNS FURTHER EXPLORED

Professor Chertie Tells of Recent Expedition

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., March 2 (Special).—Reporting penetration of underground passageways to a point two miles beyond any previous explorations, Prof. George K. Chertie, who has just returned to his home at New Fane, tells of the results of investigations in the Endless Caverns of Newmarket, Va., made under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

The exploration of the Virginia caverns was begun Jan. 10. There were four explorers in the party. They were Harry Walsh, an ethnologist; Dr. Chester A. Reeds, a geologist connected with the Museum of Natural History; Dr. Keeley, who accompanied Robert Peary on several Arctic expeditions, and Professor Chertie.

Signs of life in the caverns were few, Professor Chertie said. A few small bats of the species which inhabits New England in the summer-time, were found. The explorers also found many pebbles, or coral fossils, as Professor Chertie termed them, indicating that in centuries gone by the caverns were part of an ocean bed.

At the furthest cavern reached by the explorers—a point three miles from the entrance—Professor Chertie noted a strong draft of air which indicated to him that there was probably an opening into the outside world at some point not yet reached—an opening located some miles away from the main entrance and as yet undiscovered by the few natives who only occasionally tread the mountain regions.

## HARVARD CLUB TIES MILTON FOR TITLE

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUETS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING—CLASS C FINAL

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milton	13	1	740
Harvard Club	12	2	740
Walden	11	3	740
Weston	10	4	740
Lincoln	9	5	740
Newton Club	8	6	740
B. A. A.	7	7	740
Neighborhood	6	8	740
Newton Center	5	9	740

Harvard Club and Milton Club are tied for Class C honors in the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association race as the season closes, and although it is undecided at present, a playoff at a later date is probable. Harvard Club won all five of its matches over the week-end from Lincoln's Inn Society, while Weston Squash Racquets Club defeated Milton Club, which is next in line.

Other results Saturday were: Harvard Freshmen 5, Boston Athletic Association 0; Walden Club 5, Newton Center Squash Tennis Club 0; Union Boat Club 3, Newton Club 2.

Harvard Club and Milton in the standing with 36 victories and 14 losses, and a lead of four matches over Union Boat Club, which is next in line.

## HARVARD WRESTLERS WIN

Harvard University found no trouble disposing of Princeton University, 17 to 8, at wrestling, Saturday, in Cambridge. The Crimson won four bouts before the Tigers started business. It took Capt. Frederick Buttery to score first for the visitors, when he touched Ruel Harmon's shoulder to the mat, while the rest of the Crimson man's body was straight up in the air. It was an outright cradle hold and was scored in 47.38.

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## TEACHERS SEEK PENSION CHANGE

Hearing to Be Held on Proposed Amendment to the Retirement Act

Relative to proposed changes in the Teachers' Retirement Allowances, or pensions as they are ordinarily termed, a hearing is to be held tomorrow morning at 10:30 in Room 460 of the State House before

Other Changes Proposed  
It is also recommended that some of the disability provisions of the retirement law be changed. The disability provisions which are recommended for change now are: First—Service requirements for retirement: 20 years of service, the last five of which must be continuous. Second—Pensions: For each year of service 1-30th of the pension which the member would have received had he retired at the age of 60 after paying 30 annual assessments, with a minimum of 1-30th of \$250 for each year of service. It is proposed that these provisions

Service requirements for retirement: 15 years of service, the last five of which must be continuous. Second—Pensions: To be 1-120th of the average salary for the five years preceding retirement, multiplied by the number of years of service. Teachers who served prior to July 1, 1914, to receive a minimum pension of 25 per cent of the average salary and a minimum retiring allowance (annuity plus pension) of \$432. (This is 90 per cent of the minimum retiring allowance at 60 years of age—\$480.)

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## BENGAL AGAINST POLITICAL USE OF UNION FUNDS

Chamber of Commerce Takes  
Exception to Trade  
Unions Bill

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Subject to certain important modifications, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce accept the leading fundamentals of the Indian Trade Unions Bill, believing that genuine combinations of workers formed, not with the object of creating discord, but with the object of advancing the prosperity of the workers, will be welcomed by employers of labor.

The Chamber of Commerce, with one exception, approved of the statutory objects of trade unions as originally laid down by the Government of India. That exception was the empowering of unions to utilize their funds for political purposes. The Government of India accepted the views of the Chamber, who, however, still held that it is doubtful if the mere exclusion of politics from the list of objects is sufficient, and consider that it might be possible for a union to get round the act by paying salary to an officer who might devote the whole or the greater part of his time to political work.

**Clause 20 Causes Concern**  
The Chamber of Commerce are also somewhat apprehensive about Clause 20, which provides that only the bare majority of the executive of each union need be persons actually employed as workers in the particular industry to which the union relates. This clause was originally inserted in response to a proposal made by the Chamber in 1922, because the Indian workmen of today are not sufficiently well educated to undertake the complete control of a union.

Now, however, the Chamber of Commerce are somewhat apprehensive that with a large number of non-workers on the executive there will be danger of a union developing in the direction of a political organization. The Chamber of Commerce, therefore, recommend that the union executive should contain 75 per cent of union workers, and that provisions penalizing the expenditure of union funds in any shape on political work should be inserted in the bill.

**Disagreement on Registration**  
The committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce emphatically declare that registration of unions should be compulsory. In this respect they disagree with the Govern-

ment of India, who propose that it should be made optional.

The Government, the Chamber of Commerce point out, propose to confer upon registered unions certain privileges, such as a considerable measure of immunity from civil suits and criminal prosecutions directed against trade unions and their members. On the other hand, unions which are not registered are liable to the Chamber of Commerce fear that unless registration be made compulsory, the position will remain much as it is today and that there will be no rush to register.

Unregistered unions, the chamber suggest, should receive no recognition from the Government or from employers. The Chamber of Com-

## IRISH VETERANS JOIN BRITISH

Political Reason for Act  
Denied by Chairman of  
Executive Council

DUBLIN, Feb. 16 (Special Correspondence)—At the third annual conference of the Legion of Irish Ex-Service Men, held in Dublin recently, with Gen. Sir W. B. Hickie,

Legion in England. There was no foundation for that statement.

Colonel Crossfield, vice-chairman of the British Legion, said that the fact that the Irish Legion had asked to be taken into the British Legion was the finest compliment that had ever yet been paid to the British Legion.

This meeting was followed by a dinner in the Sherbourne Hotel, which was the inaugural dinner of the British Legion (Ireland) of Ex-Service Men. General Hickie presided.

Senator Sir Bryan Mahon, responding to the toast of "Ireland," said he was not pessimistic about the future of Ireland. Those who saw the enthusiasm with which the anniver-

## New Home in Indianapolis for Typographical Union

Former Van Camp Mansion Taken Over in Exclusive  
Part of City—Union Expands its Correspondence Course

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence)—Headquarters of the International Typographical Union, now in a downtown office building, will be moved about April 1 to one of Indiana's most magnifi-

cent residences. The house, purchased from the heirs of Samuel T. Murdock, wealthy traction man and manufacturer, is situated in one of the most exclusive residence districts of Indianapolis' North Side.

It was built in 1906 by Frank Van Camp, wealthy canner, and has been one of the city's most beautiful estates. Its landscaped grounds, including a sunken garden, comprise 4½ acres. The house is of limestone with an Italian veranda reaching along two sides.

A great amount of solid mahogany woodwork in the interior was carved by Swiss artists brought to this country by Mr. Van Camp especially for the work.

Coincident with announcement of the purchase of the Murdock home is the coming removal of headquarters of the union from its present quarters in an announcement of the expansion of the correspondence course in printing arts that the union has conducted from New York.

The instruction henceforth will cover a much wider field and will be given by an educational bureau located at international headquarters here.

Besides instruction for apprentices in the technical operations of the trade, work in English, punctuation, art in its relation to printing and advertising composition will be given.

**AMERICAN CHURCH  
IN PARIS BENEFITS**  
New Lot, Church, and Parish  
House to Cost \$500,000

NEW YORK, March 2—An American church in Paris worthy to represent the interdenominational interests of the United States is assured through gifts ranging from \$5 to \$100,000, according to announcement by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Wilson Cochran, formerly Presbyterian minister of Detroit, and now pastor of the American Church in Paris. Dr. Cochran was on the eve of leaving the United States for France after several weeks in America in the interest of the new American Church building enterprise in Paris.

Dr. Cochran announced the complete success of his efforts, which have the official backing of the Presbyterian General Assembly. He has been working for a year raising

funds for a handsome and commodious American Church and church house to be built in the Quai d'Orsay facing the Seine and opposite the Grand Palais.

The total cost of the lot, church and parish house will be upward of \$500,000.

The American Church is under the control of the American and Foreign Christian Union, whose president is the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New York City.

Plans for the new church building have been drawn by a well known New York architect. It is expected that ground will be broken this spring and the entire plant completed within three years.

The American Church in Paris is the oldest organization of its kind in France, having been founded in 1857. It has occupied a small chapel in the Rue de Berri all these years, having been without facilities for its Sunday school, men's and women's organizations and student work.

**ALBERTA COAL ORDERS**  
LONDON, Ont., Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Coal dealers in London are placing orders in Alberta for coal in the expectation that freight rates are about to be reduced from \$10.50 a ton to \$7 a ton. Coal operators have stated within the past few days that this reduction is to be announced by the government, and Howard Stutchbury, trade commissioner, wires from Edmonton that the reduction is imminent. One dealer has ordered 4000 tons, or two full trainloads, half to be distributed here and half in Toronto, to serve as a basis on which retail prices may be set. It is believed the consumer will be able hereafter to purchase the Alberta coal at about \$14 a ton.

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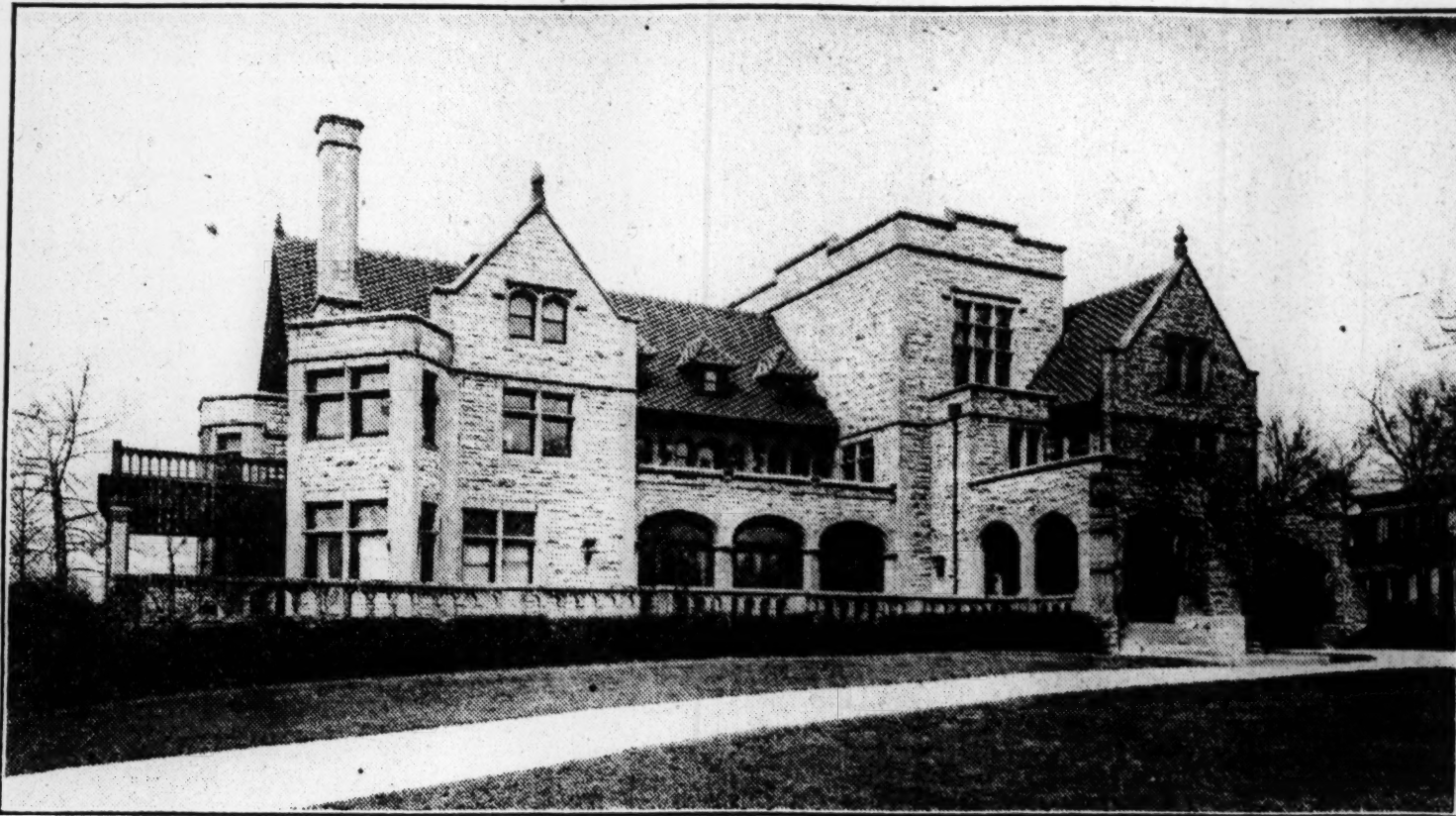
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## New Home of International Typographical Union



cent residences. The house, purchased from the heirs of Samuel T. Murdock, wealthy traction man and manufacturer, is situated in one of the most exclusive residence districts of Indianapolis' North Side.

It was built in 1906 by Frank Van Camp, wealthy canner, and has been one of the city's most beautiful estates. Its landscaped grounds, including a sunken garden, comprise 4½ acres. The house is of limestone with an Italian veranda reaching along two sides.

A great amount of solid mahogany woodwork in the interior was carved by Swiss artists brought to this country by Mr. Van Camp especially for the work.

Coincident with announcement of the purchase of the Murdock home is the coming removal of headquarters of the union from its present quarters in an announcement of the expansion of the correspondence course in printing arts that the union has conducted from New York.

The instruction henceforth will cover a much wider field and will be given by an educational bureau located at international headquarters here.

Besides instruction for apprentices in the technical operations of the trade, work in English, punctuation, art in its relation to printing and advertising composition will be given.

**AMERICAN CHURCH  
IN PARIS BENEFITS**  
New Lot, Church, and Parish  
House to Cost \$500,000

NEW YORK, March 2—An American church in Paris worthy to represent the interdenominational interests of the United States is assured through gifts ranging from \$5 to \$100,000, according to announcement by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Wilson Cochran, formerly Presbyterian minister of Detroit, and now pastor of the American Church in Paris. Dr. Cochran was on the eve of leaving the United States for France after several weeks in America in the interest of the new American Church building enterprise in Paris.

Dr. Cochran announced the complete success of his efforts, which have the official backing of the Presbyterian General Assembly. He has been working for a year raising

funds for a handsome and commodious American Church and church house to be built in the Quai d'Orsay facing the Seine and opposite the Grand Palais.

The total cost of the lot, church and parish house will be upward of \$500,000.

The American Church is under the control of the American and Foreign Christian Union, whose president is the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New York City.

Plans for the new church building have been drawn by a well known New York architect. It is expected that ground will be broken this spring and the entire plant completed within three years.

The American Church in Paris is the oldest organization of its kind in France, having been founded in 1857. It has occupied a small chapel in the Rue de Berri all these years, having been without facilities for its Sunday school, men's and women's organizations and student work.

**ALBERTA COAL ORDERS**  
LONDON, Ont., Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Coal dealers in London are placing orders in Alberta for coal in the expectation that freight rates are about to be reduced from \$10.50 a ton to \$7 a ton. Coal operators have stated within the past few days that this reduction is to be announced by the government, and Howard Stutchbury, trade commissioner, wires from Edmonton that the reduction is imminent. One dealer has ordered 4000 tons, or two full trainloads, half to be distributed here and half in Toronto, to serve as a basis on which retail prices may be set. It is believed the consumer will be able hereafter to purchase the Alberta coal at about \$14 a ton.

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## ONTARIO PROHIBITION UNION TO RESIST PROPOSED BEER LAW

President Declares the Action of the Government Has  
Not Been Agreed to by the People—Decrease of  
Alcoholic Content Urged

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—That the Provincial Premier, G. H. Ferguson's proposal to amend the Ontario Temperance Act to permit the sale of stronger beer would put Ontario back 50 years in the prohibition movement, and that his "suicidal policy" had precipitated a "fight to a finish," was the opinion expressed by R. J. Fleming, president of the Ontario Prohibition Union, during his presidential address to over 500 delegates attending the two days' convention here. "I still hope that the Premier may see the suicidal character of the policy he proposes and change it before it is too late. I confidently hope that the prohibitionists of Ontario will resist to the limit this attempt to rob them of the fruits of their long and arduous labors," he said.

Reviewing the promises of the Premier to strengthen the act as a result of the majority vote gained by the prohibitionists in the recent plebiscite, Mr. Fleming said: "It would now appear that the law is to be altered without the people saying they desire to alter it. Conclusions are being drawn from the vote that we believe to be utterly unwarranted. The Government is not proceeding to 'strengthen its weaknesses' as promised by the Premier, but is preparing by legislation to attack the very foundation and principle of the law and to legalize the sale of intoxicating liquor in Ontario. Let there be no uncertainty in the public mind in regard to the alcoholic strength of the liquor of which it is proposed to allow the sale. It is intoxicating."

The executive committee's report contained the following recommendations: That, instead of increasing the alcoholic content of permitted beer, it should be decreased; that pulp and Sunday school send forth a ringing call for obedience to the law; that liquor prescriptions should be limited to six ounces; that the permit system by which no medical practitioner may issue a prescription for liquor without taking out a permit be maintained; that in all minor offenses against the Ontario Temperance Act imprisonment should be substituted for fines in case of second offenses; that foreigners guilty of repeated offenses be deported.

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## Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following: Mrs. Stella Wageman, Chicago, Ill.; Arthur E. Wageman, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Helen Lindroth, New York City; Miss Nellie A. Graham, Pittsfield, Mass.; Miss Myra E. Cooper, Pittsfield, Mass.

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## Pupils Furnish Pen Pictures of Two Great Harvard Men

Dean Briggs, Who Is Retiring, and Dr. Copeland, Who Succeeds Him, Have Made Monuments for Themselves in the Esteem of Their Students

The moving of two great figures long associated with Harvard has released appreciation seldom equaled. Dean LeBaron R. Briggs retires after nearly a half century of teaching service to take a trip to Europe and then to write leisurely. Charles Townsend Copeland, who succeeds Dean Briggs to the occupancy of the Boylston chair of rhetoric and oratory, endowed in 1774, is incidentally made a full professor after these many years as associate professor, during which time he has won extensive fame as a teacher of and an authority on English, for reasons that many besides Harvard men can tell.

To many others may be added the following tributes by two former students of these renowned educators:

Dean Briggs will go down in college history as "The First Gentleman of Harvard." It is a phrase that his students like to recall when they gather. A curious look comes into their faces when Dean Briggs is mentioned, a look of kindness and good will, for he has impressed his sense of humor, his good will, his idealism through two generations.

Dean Briggs is renowned for his wit. And the years have mellowed it somewhat since it first was used "on the side of the Angels." The corrections which he has written on the margins of theses of students, turned in to him in the famous "English 5" advanced composition course, are models of succinct, amusing criticism.

This course has been a relaxation for Dean Briggs for many years. It has brought together talented writers while they were still undergraduates. Owen Winter was one of them. The course is limited to 25. Lucky has been the fledgling author who squeezed into it. Dean Briggs would read every word of every theme submitted to him.

**Well-Known "English 5"**  
In the rush of duties as president of Radcliffe College (when it emerged from being the "Harvard Annex"), dean of the Harvard faculty of arts and sciences, Boylston professor of rhetoric and oratory, and member of the advisory committee on college athletics, Dean Briggs always had time for the minute of errors of spelling, punctuation, or style in his "English 5."

Those were always joyous classes, meeting in the ivy-covered rooms of old Sever Hall. Dean Briggs's scholars like to tell of the incidents that happened there, of the quips between a witty professor and a smart class, of the stimulation they got there toward good writing and honest craftsmanship. Dean Briggs read aloud the theses of his students, and included men from every year in Harvard—freshmen, sophomores, seniors, specialists, graduates and those strange species the "Uncs" and "Oecs." No one before ever thought of doing a course on Johnson. To the influence of this course, famous for so many years, may be traced a substantial part of the modern enthusiasm for Johnson.

English 12, Professor Copeland's famous composition course, is perhaps the most unusual. Each student, every fortnight, must read his manuscript aloud to Dr. Copeland, who stops him to dictate criticisms to be written down before he commends the student to "read slowly on." The result is that the writer sees his mistakes, feels them through his own careful reading aloud, and has the corrections lastingly impressed by writing them down. Small wonder that famous correspondents, playwrights, novelists and poets have come forth from English 12.

**Summer Course Crowded**  
Alternating with the Johnson course is one on Scott, and vying with these in popularity his "Lives, Characters, and Times of Men of Letters," both English and American, which is given in summer school as well as in college. Here Dr. Copeland gives only so much of their works as will throw light on their lives, but he arouses an appreciation for these men of letters, which leads his class to continued reading of their works when the course is finished.

Lovers, clergymen, doctors, librarians and teachers crowd eagerly to Professor Copeland's summer school courses in eighteenth or nineteenth-century literature. At the public readings which he gives four times a week, he gives out a session, throngs gather outside the hall two hours before the doors open, and give rapt attention to his readings and remarks even during the most sultry evenings.

Much has been said and written about the methods which Professor Copeland employs to achieve these results. Much has been said, for example, about his emphasis upon the virtue of punctuality. "Sir, you are late. Will you please withdraw?" Students do not wish to miss Dr. Copeland's lectures. They come on time after that! What has not been stressed in all that has been written and said is that this very emphasis is a part of the training in living which is an outgrowth of working with Professor Copeland. He not only requires punctuality, but he explains why it is essential. Punctuality is part of the courtesy of a gentleman, and the efficiency of a business man. His students form the habit of being punctual. And habits make a man. Lessons such as these make men of the students who "demand the rights of men and the privileges of boys."

**BOWDOIN PROFESSOR RESIGNS**  
BRUNSWICK, Me., Feb. 27.—William Hawley Davis, professor of English and public speaking at Bowdoin College, has resigned to become a member of the English department at Leland Stanford University. Professor Davis, who is doing special work at Leland Stanford at the present time, has been a member of the Bowdoin faculty since 1910.

## Harvard's Reputation Is Based on Men Like These



From Photograph by Puddy, Boston  
DEAN LEBARON R. BRIGGS  
Retiring Head of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and  
Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory.



Courtesy of B. J. Brimmer Co.  
DR. CHARLES T. COPELAND  
Associate Professor, Who After 32 Years of Meritorious  
Service, Is to Succeed Dean Briggs.

## CITIES INCREASE OBLIGATIONS AS GOVERNMENT ECONOMIZES

New York Cited as Example of Way Municipalities Are Piling Up Debts—Advisability of Incurring Burdensome Debts to Be Paid in Installments Is Questioned

The following is the first of a series of articles prepared especially for The Christian Science Monitor on problems of municipal finance. The overhead, net debt and tax arrangements of key cities are to be compared, in an effort to clear up much of the mystery which surrounds city government. The articles are based on, but not limited to, the findings of the Census Bureau.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Every year, the Division of Financial Statistics of States and Cities, United States Census Bureau, sends its experts to gather the current facts and figures of administration in 261 cities of 30,000 or more people. These investigators remain at least a week and sometimes six months, delving into the archives. The numerical avalanche which they set in motion, reaching the nation's capital, becomes the raw material out of which evolve a seemingly endless variety of statistical tables.

These compilations are constantly called for by government officials to aid them in solving problems arising in connection with their administrations in cities, counties and states. In studying the cities, the Census Bureau divides them into the following groups:

Group	No. of Cities	Populations
I	12	500,000 or more
II	23	200,000 to 500,000
III	52	100,000 to 200,000
IV	73	50,000 to 100,000
V	207	25,000 to 50,000

**Individuality of Cities**  
As each city has its own individuality, so each group has certain common characteristics which give it an individuality of its own. The larger cities may not be older than the others, but they do things differently and do different things than the others.

Since the World War, public attention has been directed critically toward the way cities raise and spend money. Recently, President Coolidge pointed out to Congress that, though the Government is reducing its indebtedness, local governments throughout the United States are increasing their obligations at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 a year. Whether the cities are using their money and borrowings wastefully or constructively is indicated by the statistics of the Census Bureau.

New York City furnishes an illustration of how the cities are piling up debts. It is not only the worst offender, but it is now planning a new subway which will cost \$181,000,000. This undoubtedly would add to its indebtedness. Would the city be justified in going into debt for a considerable part of this amount?

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## LIBEL PRECEDENT IN SANDARA SUIT

New Rulings Hoped for in Suit Against Lithuanian Weekly

As a result of a libel suit against the Lithuanian weekly paper Sandara, published in South Boston, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts will soon be called upon to define the phrase "freedom of the press." The boundaries of this freedom are at present extremely vague and New England editors have for many years sought to have them more clearly defined.

Individual members of the bench have declined invitations from editors to give a judicial interpretation of the phrase. Editors are now hoping that the Sandara case will call forth an authoritative pronouncement.

Reporting of grand jury proceedings, for instance, is conceded by jurists to be contempt, subject only to the initiation of such proceedings by the district attorney or the grand jury itself. Much that savors of grand jury news has been printed from time to time, some newspapers daring to print what others will not. The daring of the newspapers has been accounted for by the fact that district attorneys are elected to office. Their political success depends considerably upon publicity, and, as a result, district attorneys have not acted against newspapers.

**CHORUS OPEN TO ALL**  
New members will be accepted for the chorus conducted at Harvard and Radcliffe College in connection with Prof. Archibald T. Davison's course on "Singing in Schools and Communities," at a meeting in Pay House, Radcliffe, next Wednesday evening, at 7:15 o'clock. No voice trials are required and anyone who can sing is welcome. The chorus meets on Wednesday evenings.

**EVERETT PETITION DENIED**  
The full bench of the Supreme Court today dismissed the petition of W. J. C. Strachan and 189 other residents of Everett against the Beacon Oil Company. In the petition the petitioners sought to have the oil company enjoined from operating its 60-acre plant in Everett on the complaint that it constituted a nuisance and that it was a fire menace.

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY PLAYS**  
Two religious plays, "Whom Seek Ye?" by Louise H. De Wolf, and "This Day," by Prof. Esther Willard Bates, will be presented by Boston University students in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral on the evening of March 10. Professor Bates, who will direct the presentation, announces that one purpose will be to illustrate the possibilities of the drama in forcefully presenting religious subjects.

**AMHERST, Mass., March 2 (Special).**—Two exhibits, one of etchings and the other of photographic views taken by Prof. F. A. Waugh of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, were opened here today. The Jones Library, Inc., houses the etchings and the Memorial Building of the college the display of photographs.

**MAINE JUSTICE SWORN IN**  
AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 27.—In the presence of four members of the Executive Council, several heads of departments, and a dozen spectators, Gov. Ralph O. Brewster today administered the oath of office to the new chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, Justice Scott Wilson of Portland.

**Pythian Official Named**  
Appointment of Joseph S. Spencer, Boston attorney, who has been a member of the judiciary committee of the grand lodge, Knights of Pythias of Massachusetts, since 1906, as grand outer guard of the order, is announced by William C. Lord, grand chancellor. He succeeds Bertram R. Heathcote, resigned.

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## SUNSET STORIES

Tommy's Present

ALTHOUGH it was a winter day, Tommy was playing out on the grass, with flowers blooming all around him. In fact, he had just picked a pretty little bunch of violets and taken them in to Mother.

You see, Tommy had lived all his short life in southern California, where it is never too cold to play outdoors. Only the winter rains keep children in the house.

In spite of the sun and blossoms, the weather was unusually chilly for that part of the country. Tommy had on his warm new brown sweater with the knitted cap to match that Aunt Celia had given him for a Christmas present. That very morning she had hugged him and told him he looked like a roly-poly brownie when she and Uncle Ted stopped a minute on their way to the mountains. Uncle Ted had some business to attend to there and said they would probably find themselves in the snow.

Tommy had seen pictures of snow in his books and Mother often read to him about snowballs and snowmen. However, he had never seen even one flake of snow, so he had no idea, really, what it was like. When he heard the word it made him think of some funny white cottony-looking stuff that Daddy had bought him at the County Fair. It was spungar and very good to eat.

About the middle of the next afternoon, as Tommy and his dog Blacky were running races round and round the house, who should come but Uncle Ted and Aunt Celia.

"We can't stop," they called. "But here is a present for you, Tommy-boy!"

Tommy ran eagerly out to the automobile and Uncle Ted handed him a big hard white ball. Tommy had to take it in both chubby hands, it was so large, and when he felt it, he began to jump up and down. It was so cold it seemed almost hot! He wanted to drop it, but of course he couldn't treat a present that way.

"There you are, old man!" shouted Uncle Ted. "Your first snowball!"

"Thank you very much," said Tommy politely. Then Mother came out and advised him to put his present in the patio, so he placed it in the very center of the little fountain there, in which no water was running.

Tommy enjoyed looking at his snowball and thinking about it, and before he went to bed he peeped through the French doors leading out onto the patio, and there he could see the ball, shining in the moonlight.

Next morning it was still there, cold and hard. But Tommy began playing out in his sand pile in the back yard, and later when he ran out to the patio just for one look at the snowball—there wasn't a sign of it anywhere!

"Oh, Mother," he cried sadly.

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## Art News and Comment—Musical Events

## New York Art Gallery Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Feb. 26. MEMORIAL exhibition of the work of Maurice Prendergast is being held at the Kraushaar Galleries until the fourth of March. His paintings range from a New York river scene done in 1895 to the last canvases from his hand of not so very long ago. While the change from the tentative patternings to the full-flowered figurings is perforce large, yet it is particularly interesting to note how strongly the pictorial idiom which he made so peculiarly his own obtained from the beginning. Prendergast's art sprang in great measure from the Cézanne relinquishment of representation per se and the adoption of modeling in spectral terminology. He took his notations of natural events into an inner crucible of pictorial thought and brought forth the quiet, charming designs which were to spell but the one name, Prendergast. There is no mistaking his tapestried sequences, his conventionalized pictorializations of the human show by land and sea. Wherever man and his pageantry, on summer beach, on sparkling waterway, in park, or grove, whenever the holiday mood brought out his latent sense of revelry, there was Prendergast ready with his colors to make pictorial holidays too. There is so much of ingenious pleasure in these rich arrangements of color, so much of almost artless art in their changing tonalities, that they have a decidedly enduring charm. While Prendergast did not venture far along the modern highway, he will always be put down among the modernists who found in the new-century freedom a chance to express an abiding sense of beauty with untrammelled stroke.

## French Art

The Wildenstein Galleries have two important exhibitions of French art on at the present time. The large gallery is beautifully set forth with a series of decorative paintings of the eighteenth century in which the delicate versatility of that epoch is so perfectly embodied. Through the various panels and canvases runs the elegant tale of shepherds and silk-clad swains, beribboned nymphs and putti, favorite images of mythology and folklore, embellished with garlands and tender blossoms, modelled in the softest and most delicate of tones. The other gallery is devoted to a series of decorative paintings of the eighteenth century in which the delicate versatility of that epoch is so perfectly embodied. Through the various panels and canvases runs the elegant tale of shepherds and silk-clad swains, beribboned nymphs and putti, favorite images of mythology and folklore, embellished with garlands and tender blossoms, modelled in the softest and most delicate of tones. The other gallery is devoted to a series of decorative paintings of the eighteenth century in which the delicate versatility of that epoch is so perfectly embodied. Through the various panels and canvases runs the elegant tale of shepherds and silk-clad swains, beribboned nymphs and putti, favorite images of mythology and folklore, embellished with garlands and tender blossoms, modelled in the softest and most delicate of tones.

"Robin Hood," "Autumn in Virginia," "The Village Square," and "Burgundy" are the subjects he has chosen for decorative treatment, and besides being rich in color they are full of humor. The shady reaches of Sherwood Forest are scattered about with the familiar folk of the Merry England that Hood so set by the heels, and the Virginia panels, lent by Mrs. E. H. Harriman, are likewise dotted with relevant incidents. The "Square" is lushly overhatched with drooping elms, and the townfolk are ordered about with fine effect. In the "Burgundy," an eight-fold screen, Mr. Faulkner has kept to a

## A GROUP BY ALICE NORDIN



Children Watching a Flight of Wild Geese.

## Alice Nordin, a Swedish Sculptress

Stockholm, Sweden

THE massive and imposing bust in Swedish marble of G. E. Klemming, former head State Librarian and founder of the Royal Swedish Library, made in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of his birth by the Swedish sculptress, Alice Nordin, has recently been placed in the main reading-room of the library. It stands on a high pedestal in the center window of the long room.

Mrs. Nordin has also made a bust of the Crown Princess Margareta, which stands at the Stockholm Lyceum Club. Busts of the composers Norman and Söderman by Mrs. Nordin adorn the Royal Opera House and one of Almof, the renowned actor, is placed in the center of the foyer at the Royal Dramatic Theater. Her portrait bust of the clergyman Edward Evers is placed in the museum at Norrköping, and her "Welcome," a charming statue, is to be seen at the Rosen Palace. Her "Hymn to Nature" forms part of the collection in the Golden Gate Museum at San Francisco. Mrs. Nordin, who through these beautiful works has become the foremost Swedish sculptress, recently showed a new work to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"I have a pet idea," she said, "which has already taken shape and is now awaiting favorable conditions to become a great statue. This is my 'Ariel.' In art, just as in raising flowers, one must let the seed grow in peace, entirely alone. If it grows and lives, then one is eager to show it to the whole world. At first my conception was the 'Ariel' of Shakespeare's 'Tempest.' He lifts his wings for flight, as if bidding an inexorable farewell to a world from which he has already freed himself after accomplishing his mission according to the measure of the power with which he was endowed. But as the work progressed my Ariel became more and more serious and there was little left of the gay and airy pattern. What later I wished to convey through it was: human nobility, a virile and powerful figure, filled with a sense of freedom, joy and flight from the everyday. It is the spirit of this new age, to fly in the air, to aspire and soar."

Mrs. Nordin possesses three important medals: the Royal Medal, received for her "Spring Dream," the Duval Medal for "Twilight" and the Bronze Medal of the Baltic Exposition in 1914.

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paler color scheme, enriched with much gold. The Koppel Galleries have an interesting exhibition of the etched work of Charles H. Woodbury, the well-known Boston painter of the sea. The Salmagundi Club is displaying some charming landscapes in its annual exhibition, and at the Art Center, Henri Caro-Delville is showing a large number of decorative paintings until March 7. Willard L. Metcalf is another of the many February exhibitors, and his present set of landscapes at the Milch Galleries fully embody the many well-known qualities of his art. R. F.

## A GROUP BY ALICE NORDIN



Children Watching a Flight of Wild Geese.

## Chicago Art Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Feb. 24. REVIVAL of interest in the art of engraving is good news to many. Who among us has not saved reprints of pictures by the brotherhood of whom were Durer of Nuremberg and Marcantonio of Rome, working down the ages to Frank Benson of Boston and his contemporaries.

At the annual show of the Chicago Society of Etchers more than 320 persons have bought prints by living artists the world over, paying \$3700 in less than a month of the exhibition. Practically all modern print makers are painter-engravers, that is, invent their own compositions, the reproducing engraver having given place to the photographer, who is gaining in grace in translations rather than making objective reproductions.

Gustave Baumann's wood-block engravings with color at Roulier's open vistas in the possibilities of beautiful prints with color. These landscapes of the Grand Canyon, Santa Fe and Brown County, Indiana, have the force of rugged paintings, although they were executed by that difficult process which requires an engraved block for the printing of every color, perhaps as many as 20 to complete a single picture in autumn colors.

Mr. Baumann is well schooled in the craftsmanship of drawing and cutting the wood block. To this arduous labor is added the impelling force of the pursuit of beauty in nature. As he is critical of his own work, none but faultless prints go abroad from the seclusion of his studio workshop at Santa Fe, N. M. The result is a distinct evolution of wood-block engraving, printed in color, rising to standards finer than the results of most color printings from metal plates.

Years ago nearly every American painter of standing visited the Grand Canyon and the American southwest desert. Thomas Moran spent years there. All endeavored to make drawings of the enigmatical chasm whose

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glowing colors and veiling mists gave the appearance of enchanted architecture—temples and castles—to the rock formations. The returning canvases had one point of view or another to be recognized by those who had been there, but puzzling to others unfamiliar with the outlook from the rim of the indescribable scenic marvel.

The etchers are more successful. George Elbert Burr, who has lived in Arizona since the publication of his "Etchings of the Desert," and Gustave Baumann sketched the architecture of the canyon, the twisted trees and shrubs, and clothed them in the atmosphere of storm clouds or vapors. Mr. Burr prints, in the poetry of line in black and white, appeal to the imagination as an epic of desert and river. Mr. Baumann's printings in color imply supernatural grandeur while attaining the aesthetic sense of delight in beauty as the eyes feed upon the luminous gamuts of reds, blues and yellows playing exquisitely in warm purples, or sunlit radiance fading to dull oranges or combining to gleam in evasive desert greens deepening to bronze in the dried vegetation and the rocks upon which it clings.

This adventure in wood-block cutting and printing is distinctly a feature of today. Groups of artists from Provincetown to Los Angeles practice it, approaching the climax illustrated in the Hibbard Memorial Collection of Mr. Baumann's prints in the Chicago Art Institute and the current show of recent work. Beatrice Levy's "St. Francis" composition at the Illinois Artists' Exhibit created a sensation by its color values. No where are artists more devoted to honest craftsmanship in drawing and printing than in the studios of painter-engravers. Prints, always an art for the many, today have come into their own.

## "The Thundering Herd"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 1—Rivoli Theater, "The Thundering Herd," a motion picture adapted by Lucien Hubbard from Zane Grey's story, directed by William Howard.

There is a "western" with a capital W. Galloping herds and the open trail have been "shot" times without number, but there are certain sequences in this latest Paramount portrait of the early west that are decidedly the last word. It is a tale of the little company which wandered over the prairies back in the days of covered wagons, making a livelihood from the buffalo trade. There is a colorful story with sufficient dash of romance woven into the picture to quicken interest along the way, but the real concern is with the rushing herds of buffalo, the racing caravans of covered wagons, and the speeding Indian tribes. The views of snow-touched plain and mountain, by day and night, are inspiring, and the photography is wonderfully fine, clear, crisp, and unerring. The characterizations are of the same order and Jack Holt, Lois Wilson, Noah Beery, Raymond Hatton, Chas. Ogle, and Eulalie Jensen are the leading players. The main shots are made in the Yellowstone National Park and the use of the Government buffalo herds made this picture possible. To silence all quibals about the humaneness of this affair, a signed document from the custodian of the park is appended to the picture, vouching for the handling of the animals. R. F.

"Wings of Chance," by Hugh Stanislaus Stange, has been acquired by Adolph Klaubner, for immediate production.

Martin Beck will produce George Middleton's "When Ships Come In" next season.

Galina Kopernek will play the part of Phrynette in the Actors' Theater revival of "Pierrot the Prodigal," in New York City.

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IN  
COLOR DECORATIVE  
HISTORICAL AND  
INTERESTING  
FEB. 24 TO MAR. 7

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ALLAN DINEHART & CLAUDE FORSTER  
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Ashburton Pl., Boston

## A PORTRAIT BY LEO KATZ



An Impression in Water Color of Mrs. O. C. Macy.

## Eclecticism and Leo Katz

AN EXCELLENT spur to progress in art is the rise of a powerful opposition. Set theory is less related to genius than it is to decadence. Our artists today with the seemingly liberal attitude of "expressing oneself" are as true slaves to a fixed idea of the way things should be done, as were the Byzantine craftsmen obeying hieratic rules. Leo Katz of Vienna has been in America for three years, and in the course of this brief time has brought to the fore quite a definite and convincing opposition to the "self-expression" theory in criticism and painting.

"In my early days," says Mr. Katz, "I read large formidable volumes on art. There were long discussions telling what was good and what bad. One period was called the greatest, another primitive. This man was at the height because he could paint form, that one insignificant because he could not. Certain named objects were the greatest of their time; one ignored everything else. Thus I traveled. I went to London. In the museum I saw thousands of pieces—Chinese, Egyptian, megalithic. Each thing had a greatness and power in itself. The authors I had read had skipped over them lightly. To them they were inconsequential. Fifty thousand years of achievement balanced against the few works of their personal selection. Why? Because they happened to prefer them to the others."

"This attitude is a narrow and foolish one. It is one in which the world revolves around the ego of the writer."

He selects what he likes and ignores the rest. His work is not truthful; it is balanced by the color of personal bias. Because a man says: "I like yellow," yellow is the only color. It has all the qualities that other colors lack. There is only one color, that is yellow, this statement does not make it the only color. Red, blue, violet and green still exist and hold their own, and all the personal choice in the world will not lessen or increase the importance of their character. By doing this critics set limitations upon themselves, consequently blurring their vision to essentials. "I like it because it is beautiful," and like the cat chasing its tail, they are absorbed in their own little selves as the center of the universe, oblivious to all other things. What a great conceit to measure oneself and one's preferences against the enormous achievement of mankind. This sort of writing is more closely akin to autobiography than to true history or criticism. It is a descriptive catalogue of one's emotional responses."

Similarly in the case of the artist, Mr. Katz speaks of a special reference to portraiture. The artist must not obtrude his personality upon the subject. He must withdraw and be an observer of the individuality of his sitter. He must not superimpose his own personality and the peculiar color and tastes of imagination. He must put himself in the situation of the sitter, in order to understand his moods and thoughts. "You cannot whistle and listen to a fiddle at the same time," he says. There must be a negation of one's momentary feeling in order that one may be receptive and understand the feelings of another.

When one goes to an object of art, one should adopt this detached attitude, he sees in a picture. Whether it is by Rembrandt or Van Gogh, Persian miniature, or an Egyptian amulet, at the moment it was made, the artist did not sit by and decide whether it should be flat or round, idealistic or real. He had to make it that way, for it was the only way in which his peculiar intentions could have been expressed. It stands forever as the fullest expression of its moment, regardless of the vacillating tastes and prejudices of critics who have appeared and disappeared.

There are great elemental powers in the early art of the Indian, of the Mexican, or whatever art one may mention, whether we are willing to see them or not. Personal taste has narrowed down the field of art mercilessly. It has limited the vision. It has been unfair and dishonest when it has pretended to be inclusive in its criticism. Of course, it is not a simple thing to maintain one's balance and not allow some prejudice to come to the fore. But, only people with that impersonal, philosophical, receptive attitude are in a position to write about art and show its place in history.

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THE LOST WORLD  
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The STUDENT PRINCE  
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Chas. 46th St. Thurs., W. of W. Even. 8:30  
The Laugh Reunion  
FULTON W. 46th St. Even. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
ELSIE JANIS JIMMY HUSSEY  
In Her Bird's-Eye View PUZZLES OF 1925  
R.F. KEITH'S N.Y. Mats. Daily 2:30  
HIPPOTHEALRE EVENING 8  
WORLD NOVELTIES 1000 SEATS \$1  
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Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
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44th St. Thurs. West of W. Even. 8:30  
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The YOUNGEST  
with HENRY HULL and GENEVIEVE TOBIN  
"Robert Milton has assembled in one play from among the best the American stage has to offer."  
—F. L. S. in The Christian Science Monitor.  
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Q. Shaw's "Candida" now at Eltinge Theatre, W. 42d St. Even. 8:35. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:35. Chicks. 1238.  
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appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised  
in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

## Roussel's "Padmavati"

By PETRO J. PETRIDIS

Paris, Feb. 10

AMONG the outstanding exponents of contemporary French music, Albert Roussel cuts a solitary yet brilliant figure. Though by education of the César Franck tradition, he broke away in his very first works, and kept pace with modern developments without enlisting his art in any particular school or tendency. Coming from a business family of the French north, Roussel was first attracted by the sea, and became a naval officer. In this way he traveled a good deal in the Far East, especially in India, Indo-China, and China. But at about the age of 25 his true vocation asserted itself irresistibly, and Roussel, resigning his post in the navy, joined the classes of the new academy of music, the Schola Cantorum, which had just been founded in Paris by Charles Bordes and Vincent d'Indy.

"Padmavati" is particularly happy in interpreting the poetry and the picturesqueness of nature. He is not merely a descriptive impressionist, but an emotional artist alive to things living. He has composed many of the most important chamber music. His symphony, entitled "Poem of the Forest," is considered by many critics a sequel to Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony. The "Evocations," his "Music for a Spring Festival," the symphony in D flat, are Roussel's principal orchestral works, which stamp him as one of the greatest living masters. "The Spider's Feast," a one-act ballet, has become very popular, and figures often on the posters of the Opéra-Comique. "Padmavati," an opera-ballet in two acts, may, however, be consid-

ered as Roussel's biggest achievement in stage music. The libretto is by Louis Laloy, and its subject is mythological. It was fortunate for the composer that the author of the poem, Louis Laloy, is no mere libretto-maker but a poet, a scholar and a musical writer of great talent. Laloy is the author of important books on Aristoxenos of Tarentum, the ancient Greek musical theorist, on Rameau, on Debussy. He is, furthermore, a great Chinese scholar, having translated many Chinese legends, composed Chinese dramas and written the book on Chinese music. Laloy is also secretary-general of the Paris Opéra. The subject of this opera-ballet is a typical Asiatic tragedy.

In France laudable efforts are being made to revive certain forms of art that were much honored in the eighteenth century. The opera-ballet is one of them. That century of refined and yet firmly established culture created, besides the Racine tragedy and the Molière comedy, intermediary forms that combined elements from both and thus kept the listener free from the shock of great tragedy or the excesses of low comedy. Such comedy-ballets and opera-ballets were created by Molière, Quinault, Benserade and Lully. In those plays the ballet was posed as the graceful and picturesque element which mitigated the harshness of either drama or farce. "Padmavati" may be said to proceed from that stage conception, though the dramatic impression made on the auditor is strong and unalloyed in spite of the ballet element.

## Interesting Situations

All through the play Roussel is presented with interesting dramatic, lyric and plastic situations. His musical commentary surpasses what is best in his previous work. This is no slight compliment for the author of the "Spider's Feast" and the "Music for a Spring Festival." The elaborate polyphony, worked out with unfailing taste and skill, is sustained by deep lyric emotion and by a powerful and yet discreet sense of dramatic realities. Act I closes with a scene wherein Padmavati tells her love for Ratan-Sen. This melody, of purely Oriental inspiration, flows in curves, simple yet original and expressive, and may prove to be the culminating point of the whole work. In the ballet parts Roussel indulges in masterful combinations of contrasting binary and ternary rhythms, casting them into bars of five-four and seven-four. The orchestral color is rich and distinctive in character. A special feature of "Padmavati" is the importance of the ensemble. Apart from the solos delivered by the leading singers, the choruses of soldiers and women slaves, separately and together, sing parts of great vocal difficulty.

The cast comprises Mme. Lapeyre, who sang admirably the part of Padmavati, strongly supported by Dutreix and Mauran in the rôles of Ratan-Sen and Alaoudin. The chorus of the Opéra are entitled to special praise, who sang successfully the right way out through the labyrinth of Roussel's modern polyphony. Valdo-Barbey is responsible for the decoration and the costumes, both of which strike us by their quiet tones, falling short of the violent and showy color usually bestowed upon Oriental scenery.

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# STOCK PRICES STILL SHOW A RISING TREND

American Can, Laclede Gas  
and U. S. Steel Are  
Strong Features

Rising prices marked the resumption of trading in the stock market today, with heavy buying of the shares promoted by merger reports and prospects of another increase in mid-continent crude prices.

Demand for oil popular in American Locomotive, American and American Smelting, which recorded gains of about a point.

With pivotal issues assuming the leadership of the advance, a resumption of oil operations was encouraged in many parts of the list, and the entire market headed upward to a record high at 179, and U. S. Steel moved up a point.

Buying orders were spread over a variety of oil shares, lifting the American Locomotive, American and American Smelting, which recorded gains of about a point. Laclede Gas advanced 4 points, and American Locomotive, American and American Smelting, which recorded gains of about a point.

Foreign exchanges opened easy.

**Bulls at Record High**  
Suggestion of larger dividends on some of the oil shares, which accounted for the buoyancy of the market, pushed through its record high of 125 1/2, established a new record for a new record figure at 127 1/2.

Atlantic Coast Line topped 161, up 5 points, the highest figure reached since the panic of 1929, and the highest since 1914, was at the of the issues failed to participate in the advance. Commercial Solvents issues, being the only outstanding weak spot, were up 1/2 point, and the rate on call money to 4 1/2 per cent, checked the rising trend of prices, the best exhibition of group strength being given by oil shares, utilities, equipment, oil and minor stocks.

St. Paul preferred was heavy, and Rudio Corporation dropped several points, but the general list worked considerably higher in the afternoon. High-priced stocks were in demand, and American Can reaching 180 1/2, and Mack Trucks, General Electric, Sears Roebuck, General Electric, climbing 3 to 4 points.

The Granger and Southwestern Railroad issues, which had been materially higher, and some of the specialties were buoyant on pool operations.

**Bonds Make Gains**  
The rise in stock prices today found a sympathetic reflection in the bond market, where a number of new certificates issued substantial gains. Strength of oil and public obligations was a feature of the many obligations, both Pan-American and Skelly 4 1/2, reaching new top prices on gains of more than a point.

Standard Gas convertible 6 1/2, kept solid 3 points higher, and National Acumen 7 1/2 moved up 1/2 point. Buoyancy of the rail shares improved, with a good demand in these bonds, and a firm tone to the market. New York Central, Great Erie, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Delaware and Hudson, all advanced.

**WHEAT PRICES  
SURGE UPWARD**  
CHICAGO, March 2.—With unofficial estimates current that export for a single instance domestic farm wheat, 102,000,000 bushels, are the smallest since 1914, wheat prices advanced \$2.02 per bushel, the first advance since May 1924 to 2.00 and up to 1.71 1/2.

Farm stocks of corn were unofficially estimated as being the smallest on record, having only two exceptions. Under such circumstances, wheat values developed notable strength, and wheat sympathy somewhat, after opening at 1.48 1/2, the corn market rose to 1.36 1/2.

Corn unchanged to 1/2 off, all months showed moderate gains. Provisions were sharply higher in line with hog and corn.

**GOODRICH CO. HAS  
PROSPEROUS YEAR**  
NEW YORK, March 2.—The B. F. Goodrich Company and subsidiaries enjoyed a prosperous year in 1924. Net profits jumped to \$8,822,504 after interest, depreciation and other charges, a record for contingencies. This was after preferred dividends to \$1.05 a share on the common compared with \$3.025,583 in 1923 when no reserve was charged.

Surplus was \$6,362,254, compared with \$482,073 the year before. Net profits jumped to \$8,822,504 after interest, depreciation and other charges, a record for contingencies. This was after preferred dividends to \$1.05 a share on the common compared with \$3.025,583 in 1923 when no reserve was charged.

**AMERICAN SMELTING EARNINGS**  
Earnings in 1924 of \$12.60 a share on preferred dividends, after payment of interest, depreciation and other charges, a record for contingencies. This was after preferred dividends to \$1.05 a share on the common compared with \$3.025,583 in 1923 when no reserve was charged.

**UNITED STATES RADIATOR**  
United States Radiator for the year ended Jan. 31, 1925, reports a net profit of \$1,321,476, after depreciation and other charges, a record for contingencies. This was after preferred dividends to \$1.05 a share on the common compared with \$3.025,583 in 1923 when no reserve was charged.

**CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT UP**  
California oil production for the week ended Feb. 28, 1925, was 1,340,000 barrels, an increase of 100,000 over the previous week. Losses were recorded at the previous week, but the increase was due to the Dominguez and Long Beach showed increases.

**GOOD JANUARY RAIL EARNINGS**  
January revenues of the Missouri Pacific improved over the previous month, and the company reported a net income of \$1,122,204, compared with \$1,050,000 in 1924. The company reported a net income of \$1,122,204, compared with \$1,050,000 in 1924.

**LONDON QUOTATIONS**  
LONDON, March 2.—Consols for money today were 114 1/2, and 114 1/2 and discount rates—short bills, 4 1/2 per cent, three months' bills, 4 1/2 per cent.

## ACTIVE STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Mar. 2	Mar. 1	Feb. 28
1400 Air Reruc.	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Allied Chem.	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Can.	180 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	179 1/2	179 1/2
1400 Am. Locom.	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
1400 Am. Smelting	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Sugar	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Tel.	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Oil	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Wire	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Zinc	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Lead	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Copper	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Nickel	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Tin	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Silver	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Gold	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Platinum	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Palladium	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Iridium	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Rhodium	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Osmium	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Selenium	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Tellurium	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Vanadium	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Zirconium	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Niobium	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Manganese	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Chromium	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Cobalt	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Molybdenum	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Barium	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Strontium	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Calcium	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Magnesium	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Aluminum	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Silicon	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Boron	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Fluorine	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Chlorine	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Sulfur	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Phosphorus	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Arsenic	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Antimony	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Bismuth	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Lead	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Tin	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Copper	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Nickel	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Zinc	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Iron	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Steel	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Coal	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Oil	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Gas	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Water	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Power	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Transport	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Communication	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Finance	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Insurance	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Real Estate	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Agriculture	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Industry	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Commerce	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Services	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Miscellaneous	107	107	107	107	107

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1400 Am. Barium	107	107	107	107	107
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1400 Am. Barium	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Strontium	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Calcium	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Magnesium	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Aluminum	107	107	107	107	107
1400 Am. Silicon	107	107	107	107	1



STEEL OUTPUT CONTINUES AT A HEAVY PACE

Near 90 Per Cent of Capacity—Raw Materials Sluggish—Prices Steady

NEW YORK, March 2 (Special).—Continued in the steel industry continues very steady. The operating rate is slightly under 90 per cent of capacity as a general average. For the fifth week in the composite price of steel, the figure stands at 2.54c a pound.

It is expected that when the final figures for February are made known, the month will prove to have been unusually good, though February is frequently one of the duller months of the year. It is predicted that the un-filled orders of the United States Steel Corporation will have shown a gain of about 100,000 tons.

Good Chicago Buying Many of the Chicago steel makers report that incoming business last month was not as good as in January, though in the east, the steel industry is doing well. The Steel Corporation probably did better than the independent.

Structural steel business has been unusually good in the last week. Much of the work is done at New York, which consumes about 25 per cent of the country's structural steel. New York inquiries and orders during the last week were in large measure connected with the subway. The city's total bookings for the week were close to 10,000 tons.

Producers believe that it is the turn of the automobile industry to learn of the steel market. Production is increasing as indicated, for instance, by the Ford Motor Company, operating six days a week instead of five.

Iron and steel scrap has dropped from 50c to 45c a ton, depending on the description and the district. The eastern district has been meeting with serious competition from a French pipe maker who has 100,000 tons to dispose of in foreign fields annually. In 12,000 tons wanted by the City of Oneida, N. Y., the offer was low bidder. The City of New York will open bids on March 16 on 80,000 tons and again foreign competition is looked for.

New iron and steel jobs in the bolts, nuts and rivets about the advanced. These jobs state that prices are months, with best demand for galvanized sheets.

Steel Plate in Demand Chicago makers of iron bars have advanced prices \$2 a ton to 2.10c a pound. The report some weeks ago in sheets with considerable weakness, as much as \$3 a ton in some instances. Considerable business is in sight for the steel plate. The City of Philadelphia has asked for 10 dump barges, needing 1800 tons of plates. The Baldwin Locomotive Works has looked for 30 cars for the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, requiring 1200 tons. The Ericsson Steamship Line has put out an inquiry for two boats, which will take several hundred tons.

Steel output business is fair with the Far East. Most of the inquiries and orders are for the railroad, Government, or large corporations, with little buying by the Japanese and Chinese merchants.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation recently received an order for 800 tons of beams. The Imperial Government Railways of Japan and the Manchurian Railways have been in the market for steel materials.

European steel is still being imported, principally bars and small shapes. Further details are now known concerning the rail purchase by Henry Ford. He bought 12,000 tons of rails from a Belgian mill through a New York importing house, for which he paid \$40, delivered to Detroit.

Copper Market Stagnant The nonferrous metals have been stagnant and tending downward. Copper is selling at 44c to 45c a pound. American Brass Company reduced prices 1/2c a pound on all its products Friday, its first change in about a month.

British prices have been receding, and scrap copper and brass have been sagging. There have been a few more estate-sized purchases, such as that of the American Zinc and Wire Company of 1,000,000 pounds.

There have been a few nibbles for export. Producers are taking unusual pains to maintain prices at present levels. If they can give the market a quarter delivery will start. Should prices decline rapidly it would merely postpone the end of the line.

Lead, which a few weeks ago was the strongest of the metals, has shown considerable weakness. The leading refiner still quotes 9 1/2c a pound, New York, but sales have been made as low as 8 1/2c. New York. The East St. Louis market has dropped to 8.80c or below. Makers of zinc products report their own business has fallen off.

Zinc has been declining all week at the rate of 1/4c a ton per day, the closing price being 7.40c. East St. Louis, the market is equivalent to 7.20c. East St. Louis, and there has been no sales for export. The statistical position of zinc is poor. Tin was in a rut as far as movement goes until Friday, when prices receded 1/2c a pound to 56c. The world's visible supply of zinc has decreased about 1000 tons in February.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1925

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For week ended February 28, 1925

CHICAGO STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Net
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Net
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4

LOS ANGELES STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Net
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4

CLEVELAND STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Net
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4

CINCINNATI STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Net
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4

MONTREAL STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Net
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4

PITTSBURGH STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Net
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4

DENVER STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Net
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4

DETROIT STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Net
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4
4475 All-Ind. Pub. S. 30	90	89	89 1/2	+1/4

STUDEBAKER'S 1924 EARNINGS EQUAL \$7.03 SHARE ON COMMON

The annual report of the Studebaker Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, shows net profits after taxes of \$12,735,869, compared with \$13,342,124 in the preceding year. Earnings for 1924 were equal, after preferred dividends, to \$7.03 a share on the 1,875,000 shares of \$100 par value compared with \$6.85 a share in 1923, or 2.5 per cent increase.

Net profits were \$13,406,054, a decrease of 18.5 per cent over the preceding year. Net profits derived therefrom, after income, after depreciation, after reserves, but before taxes, 24.7 per cent from the preceding year of \$5,678,869 was carried to surplus, after \$4 dividends on common stock.

Net profits were at the rate of 10.2 per cent per dollar of sales as compared with 11 per cent in 1923.

SLIGHT ADVANCE IN COMMODITY PRICES

Professor Irving Fisher's price index for the week ended Feb. 27, 1925, up 8 from the preceding week. This index shows the average movement of the whole range of commodities, representative of the purchasing power of money.

Commodity	Index	Previous
February average	163.1	162.3
January average	162.3	161.5
December average	161.5	160.7
November average	160.7	159.9
October average	159.9	159.1
September average	159.1	158.3
August average	158.3	157.5
July average	157.5	156.7
June average	156.7	155.9
May average	155.9	155.1
April average	155.1	154.3
March average	154.3	153.5
February average	153.5	152.7
January average	152.7	151.9
December average	151.9	151.1
November average	151.1	150.3
October average	150.3	149.5
September average	149.5	148.7
August average	148.7	147.9
July average	147.9	147.1
June average	147.1	146.3
May average	146.3	145.5
April average	145.5	144.7
March average	144.7	143.9
February average	143.9	143.1
January average	143.1	142.3
December average	142.3	141.5
November average	141.5	140.7
October average	140.7	139.9
September average	139.9	139.1
August average	139.1	138.3
July average	138.3	137.5
June average	137.5	136.7
May average	136.7	135.9
April average	135.9	135.1
March average	135.1	134.3
February average	134.3	133.5
January average	133.5	132.7
December average	132.7	131.9
November average	131.9	131.1
October average	131.1	130.3
September average	130.3	129.5
August average	129.5	128.7
July average	128.7	127.9
June average	127.9	127.1
May average	127.1	126.3
April average	126.3	125.5
March average	125.5	124.7
February average	124.7	123.9
January average	123.9	123.1
December average	123.1	122.3
November average	122.3	121.5
October average	121.5	120.7
September average	120.7	119.9
August average	119.9	119.1
July average	119.1	118.3
June average	118.3	117.5
May average	117.5	116.7
April average	116.7	115.9
March average	115.9	115.1
February average	115.1	114.3
January average	114.3	113.5
December average	113.5	112.7
November average	112.7	111.9
October average	111.9	111.1
September average	111.1	110.3
August average	110.3	109.5
July average	109.5	108.7
June average	108.7	107.9
May average	107.9	107.1
April average	107.1	106.3
March average	106.3	105.5
February average	105.5	104.7
January average	104.7	103.9
December average	103.9	103.1
November average	103.1	102.3
October average	102.3	101.5
September average	101.5	100.7
August average	100.7	99.9
July average	99.9	99.1
June average	99.1	98.3
May average	98.3	97.5
April average	97.5	96.7
March average	96.7	95.9
February average	95.9	95.1
January average	95.1	94.3
December average	94.3	93.5
November average	93.5	92.7
October average	92.7	91.9
September average	91.9	91.1
August average	91.1	90.3
July average	90.3	89.5
June average	89.5	88.7
May average	88.7	87.9
April average	87.9	87.1
March average	87.1	86.3
February average	86.3	85.5
January average	85.5	84.7
December average	84.7	83.9
November average	83.9	83.1
October average	83.1	82.3
September average	82.3	81.5
August average	81.5	80.7
July average	80.7	79.9
June average	79.9	79.1
May average	79.1	78.3
April average	78.3	77.5
March average	77.5	76.7
February average	76.7	75.9
January average	75.9	75.1
December average	75.1	74.3
November average	74.3	73.5
October average	73.5	72.7
September average	72.7	71.9
August average	71.9	71.1
July average	71.1	70.3
June average	70.3	69.5
May average	69.5	68.7
April average	68.7	67.9
March average	67.9	67.1
February average	67.1	66.3
January average	66.3	65.5
December average	65.5	64.7
November average	64.7	63.9
October average	63.9	63.1
September average	63.1	62.3
August average	62.3	61.5
July average	61.5	60.7
June average	60.7	59.9
May average	59.9	59.1
April average	59.1	58.3
March average	58.3	57.5
February average	57.5	56.7
January average	56.7	55.9
December average	55.9	55.1
November average	55.1	54.3
October average	54.3	53.5
September average	53.5	52.7
August average	52.7	51.9
July average	51.9	51.1
June average	51.1	50.3
May average	50.3	49.5
April average	49.5	48.7
March average	48.7	47.9
February average	47.9	47.1
January average	47.1	46.3
December average	46.3	45.5
November average	45.5	44.7
October average	44.7	43.9
September average	43.9	43.1
August average	43.1	42.3
July average	42.3	41.5
June average	41.5	40.7
May average	40.7	39.9
April average	39.9	39.1
March average	39.1	38.3
February average	38.3	37.5
January average	37.5	36.7
December average	36.7	35.9
November average	35.9	35.1
October average	35.1	34.3
September average	34.3	33.5
August average	33.5	32.7
July average	32.7	31.9
June average	31.9	31.1
May average	31.1	30.3
April average	30.3	29.5
March average	29.5	28.7
February average	28.7	27.9
January average	27.9	27.1
December average	27.1	26.3
November average	26.3	25.5
October average	25.5	24.7
September average	24.7	23.9
August average	23.9	23.1
July average	23.1	22.3
June average	22.3	21.5
May average	21.5	20.7
April average	20.7	19.9
March average	19.9	19.1
February average	19.1	18.3
January average	18.3	17.5
December average	17.5	16.7
November average	16.7	15.9
October average	15.9	15.1
September average	15.1	14.3
August average	14.3	13.5
July average	13.5	12.7
June average	12.7	11.9
May average	11.9	11.1
April average	11.1	10.3
March average	10.3	9.5
February average	9.5	8.7
January average	8.7	7.9
December average	7.9	7.1
November average	7.1	6.3
October average	6.3	5.5
September average	5.5	4.7
August average	4.7	3.9
July average	3.9	3.1
June average	3.1	2.3
May average	2.3	1.5
April average	1.5	0.7
March average	0.7	-0.1
February average	-0.1	-0.9
January average	-0.9	-1.7
December average	-1.7	-2.5
November average	-2.5	-3.3
October average	-3.3	-4.1
September average	-4.1	-4.9
August average	-4.9	-5.7
July average	-5.7	-6.5
June average	-6.5	-7.3
May average	-7.3	-8.1
April average	-8.1	-8.9
March average	-8.9	-9.7
February average	-9.7	-10.5
January average	-10.5	-11.3
December average	-11.3	-12.1
November average	-12.1	-12.9











## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

Friedrich Ebert, the first President of the German Republic, it is generally admitted, made a success of his somewhat onerous duties, which he assumed almost exactly six years ago. It is true that his term as Chief Executive was not marked by many spectacular occurrences, from the standpoint of what might be regarded as "bright spots" in somewhat dark surroundings.

### President Ebert

The general stabilization of conditions in Germany, however, and the coming into effect of the Dawes plan, must be reckoned as accomplishments worthy of more than slight mention in the midst of manifold difficulties on every side.

Of late months the parties of the Right have been waging a most relentless warfare against him, seeing in him, as they did, after they had ridden into power in the Reich and forced the extremely liberal Government in Prussia to resign, their last strong opponent. This opposition, however, was directed almost entirely at his personal character, since they had no definite line of attack which they could find available. They, therefore, concentrated their efforts on discrediting him before the public, and even to the end continued their campaign of sullying his character. On the other hand, in liberal circles he has generally been regarded as the last Republican stronghold in Germany, which to all appearances has been steadily returning into the hands of those who ruled it before the war.

Of course, it is generally admitted that he would have stepped out of his position in any case next May, but meantime competent observers in Germany believe that his guiding hand may be greatly missed, in view of the fact that Germany is just passing through a transitory period in which the Republican-minded seem to be losing power and the anti-Republicans to be coming to the front. There is probably not the slightest likelihood of the direct nomination of a Hohenzollern at this time, but that in some way a member of the former Kaiser's court circle or general staff might be slipped into the vacated office is not impossible. The royalist agitation went on strongly during President Ebert's lifetime, and it certainly will not cease now.

Be that as it may, however, Herr Ebert achieved in his day a success which must be recognized as more than ordinary. The son of a tailor, at an early age he was apprenticed to a harness maker. Soon thereafter, however, he began to devote his interests in the direction of Socialism, and in 1893 he became the editor of a Social-Democrat paper published in Bremen. In 1900 he worked as a labor union secretary, and five years later he assumed a prominent position in the leadership of the Socialist Party. In 1912 he became chairman of the party, and in the next year leader of its Reichstag section. Toward the end of 1918, Prince Max von Baden, who was then Chancellor, urged him to accept the Chancellorship, and he did so at the critical moment when the Kaiser and the Crown Prince had fled to Holland and the other Royalists were in hiding.

In the weeks immediately following, his chief aim was to re-establish normal political conditions, and with this in view he urged the formation of a National Assembly. Having been successful in this aim in the early months of 1919, he was elected by it as the first President of the Republic, soon after its convocation. That he has exercised an influence for good upon the German situation and upon the troubled conditions of Europe is undoubted, and German democracy owes him a debt, the full significance of which may not be realized for many years.

Proudly displaying the flag of the country in the defense of whose honor and integrity it is nominally enlisted, the United States naval transport Beaufort steamed into the harbor at Norfolk, Va., a few days ago, returning from a friendly foreign port. The hope is charitably expressed that no responsible officer aboard the craft had actual knowledge of the fact that there were brought in on board the vessel some forty cases of contraband liquors, absolutely in violation of the Constitution of the United States and in disregard of the oaths of the officers and men to whose care the ship had been committed. But it can hardly be insisted that any officer aboard the Beaufort, no matter what his rank, was not charged with constructive knowledge of the effort to override a federal law. Surely more than one person aboard, either officers or enlisted men, had actual knowledge of the presence of the cargo, and presumably of the attempt to discharge it contrary to regulations, the existence of which are too well known to require specific emphasis.

Probably the comparatively small shipment, even if it had been landed, would not have added materially to the volume of contraband liquors disgorged along the Atlantic coast by ships flying the flags of friendly nations. If half the stories told are true, the forty cases smuggled in on the naval transport and unexpectedly diverted from their intended channel will not be greatly missed. But that is not exactly the point. It can reasonably be insisted that the loading and transportation of even this somewhat insignificant cargo could not have been accomplished without the connivance of those whose bounden duty it was to prevent, at its inception, any such unlawful undertaking. If there was connivance, then there must have existed that which, among those pledged to preserve and defend the national honor, is regarded as a far more serious breach of faith, an actual conspiracy against the federal law.

It is hoped that there will be no disposition manifested by those high in authority in the United States Navy to impose upon the credulity of the American people by insisting that the offense is insignificant. The people are not so credulous as all that. They honor and

respect the flag under which the Beaufort sailed when it left its home ports, and they insist that no man in the uniform of the navy be permitted to dishonor it by any overt act during its absence in foreign waters. They reasonably demand, an offense having admittedly been perpetrated, that those chargeable with guilty knowledge thereof be punished, even if the penalty involves the loss of the uniforms and stripes won by previous acceptable service. No one who claims the right to be known as an officer and a gentleman can attempt to condone conduct so reprehensible.

The activities of the select committee of inquiry into the operations of the United States air services and in fact, the condition of American aviation development generally have now reached a climax, and the summing up period is close at hand. There has been much diversity of opinion expressed from all quarters, and it is very apparent that the scope of the inquiry, although broad in its original conception, has extended to almost uncontrollable dimensions, with a resultant bewildering effect upon all concerned.

Aeronautics in America has undoubtedly gone through many phases, and in this respect it is not entirely alone. But the important questions of the moment, and indeed the only matters which count, should relate entirely to the policies of the present and future. Through the medley of information and evidence which has been collected in Washington during the past two months by the Lampert committee investigating aeronautics, it is possible to isolate two all-important and basic features, namely, the present state of the air services and the almost complete collapse of America's aircraft industry, and from the details on these two points, but one conclusion can be drawn—the urgency of the immediate need of action.

It is indeed unfortunate that aviation should have risen to prominence in the world through the stressing circumstances of warfare, as was the case, for this fact has undoubtedly been responsible for particularly obscuring what is to prove a far greater and more important use to which this great development of modern genius is to be put by mankind. The employment of aircraft commercially must be considered one of the greatest unfoldments of the day and, moreover, the airplane and airship are each, in many respects, far more readily adaptable to serving in the economic welfare of a nation than in the destructive pursuits of war.

In this connection it is significant to note the partial attitude which the Congressional aircraft committee has adopted as a result of the testimony placed before it toward the importance of commercial aviation. One of its members, in a statement summing up his personal views of the conclusions to be drawn by the committee, has laid stress upon this point when he writes: "Aviation is about to assume a most important contributing place in the world's communication and transportation systems." And again:

The first point is that commercial aviation is primary and military aviation, secondary; that, in my opinion, a moral duty rests upon the United States to show the way for the world to escape another costly race for armament, this time in the air, and thus spare future generations the misery and suffering which must ensue from unlimited development of aviation for destructive, instead of constructive, purposes. In short, it must be recognized and practically proved that the mission of aircraft is to serve humanity and not to destroy it. If aviation is developed first commercially we will obtain our needed protection. Military power will grow out of commercial aviation, but commercial aviation can never grow out of military air power.

What clearer statement of the immediate needs of the future could be set down than this? Not only as it applies to America but with equal force should it be taken by the entire world. A vast economic wealth to mankind awaits the development of aviation commercially. The speeding up of transit means, in effect, the reduction of distances, and this in turn, apart from the immensely favorable business standpoint, heralds the closer union of the world's scattered races in one great brotherhood. Let the nations develop aviation in the interests of progress and world peace and thereby prove its mission to serve humanity.

Laws designed to protect investors who seek a speculative profit, like those enacted for the purpose of protecting the public at grade crossings and street intersections, are more easily framed and enacted than enforced. To express the matter as considerably as possible, it is difficult to protect

adventuresome or avaricious people from the results of their own thoughtless or deliberate acts. But it is possible, nevertheless, to provide reasonable safeguards. These must be, until a better method has been adopted, in the form of penalizing statutes forbidding the doing of those things which, in the judgment of the majority, are opposed to the common welfare or to a more or less clearly defined public policy.

Recent disclosures of the methods employed by irresponsible or designing promoters have aroused the people of the United States to a realization of the necessity of attempting to protect the unwary from the results of their own cupidity or short-sightedness. Ways and means were discussed at a recent conference in Chicago at which it was proposed to establish permanent national headquarters for a co-operative movement to curb financial swindling and to render aid to state and federal authorities in the enforcement of existing laws. But it seems to have been agreed among those participating in that conference that it is next to impossible to frame legislation that will meet the exact need in all the manifold schemes and devices invented to evade the law. The great need, apparently, is to educate the people to an understanding of the axiom that it is impossible to get something for nothing.

There must be behind this campaign, therefore, something besides so-called "blue-sky" laws which often are enforced or not, according to the whim of prosecutors. There must be, as was so clearly pointed out, a closer co-operation

between the reputable business organizations of the country and the officials who are charged with the enforcement of the laws. There must be also, it would seem, a closer co-operation between these reputable business concerns, such as organized stock exchanges, commercial clubs, chambers of commerce, and financial institutions on the one side, and the public on the other.

Not all the sharp practices that have been perpetrated are chargeable to the unattached and irresponsible wildcat of worthless promotion stocks. Established houses presumably operating under the sanction of those in position to know of their dishonest practices have offended as grievously as the salesmen whose only office is under their hat. Failures involving millions of dollars have opened the eyes of those who have been victimized, but these have not served to close the doors of hundreds of expensively appointed offices where craftily disguised traps await avaricious but unwary victims. Reputable business men and organizations can do much in making the operation of these places so unprofitable that they will be forced to end their vicious practices. They can do much at the same time in forwarding a campaign of education which will eventually turn those who are willing to learn away from the lures set for them.

In a recent speech made in Hollywood to a group of motion picture directors, Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., put the matter of clean pictures before his audience with a clarity that must have come startlingly to many ears. He told these leaders of film destiny that he understood and sympathized with the many intricate problems that lay before them, and he assured them that he had no intention of laying down formulas for what they should do. "I simply lay before you one formula," he said, "and that of what you must not do. You must not offend common decency. That's all."

There can be no doubt that Mr. Hays struck the vital spot of the 1925 picture situation when he summed up the whole question of censorship and film policy in this one forceful dictum. At a time when books and plays are becoming more and more emboldened in the presentation of salacious subject matter, it is an amazing thing to consider that the "movies" are almost automatically and voluntarily straightening up. Such a pronouncement as Mr. Hays' argues a state of affairs that is practically without precedent.

This cause of clean pictures is not being figured on from a purely moral basis either. The picture world is recognizing that it is as much a matter of good business as sound morals to have a clean screen spread before the public. As if in answer to the general thought summed up in Mr. Hays' pronouncement comes the credo from one company to the effect that this concern is out to make only clean pictures. He realizes the value of such a policy from a sound business standpoint, and is pushing his slogan of "studios where clean pictures are being made." This may seem to be the "straight and narrow path" for this company, when on the neighboring lots the pursuit of the easy box-office dollar through sensational films is going on apace. Yet the cry of clean pictures is in the air and the support of the public is assured.

The only explanation of the curious protection that has been placed on the beginning lies in the fact that it is the first art to have ever been dependent on the voice of the majority for its existence. There can be no pandering to the tastes of the few in this picture game, because the production and distribution aspects are so closely interdependent. It is also the first art form that must be strictly businesslike to succeed. If there is more business than art involved in the motion picture today, it is no harm to art in the long run. Perhaps the older arts have something to learn, after all, from this upstart of the present century, which is able at twenty to conduct its affairs with a decorum more or less forgotten by its elders. There need be no fear that in observing the requirements of common decency all originality and appeal will be driven from the screen. Rather will abstention from the objectionable lead screen talent into lines of greater beauty and invention. Mr. Hays is deserving of universal support in his campaign for clean pictures and sensible censorship.

## Editorial Notes

An eight-page pamphlet put out by Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O., carries more than passing interest. "Reverence, conscience, humility, and aspiration," it reads in part, "keep men in touch with eternal values." And then it goes on to urge that new knowledge and changing conditions demand new visions of truth and duty, and explains that religious conscience should commit its owner unreservedly to the search for truth. It continues:

Wisdom lies not in unquestioning conformity or impatient rejection, but in patient and reverent, though open-eyed and critical, testing and sifting to separate the vital elements of religion from dead and deadening conformity. This, in short, is the religious attitude of Antioch.

And well it may be said that to the extent that it is the religious attitude of the modern American colleges toward religion there is little to apprehend concerning the country's future.

According to latest reports, negotiations have been completed with the Mongolian Government whereby another expedition can be led into the Gobi Desert in search of dinosaur eggs. Arrangements have been completed, it is said, for a start to be made from Peking on April 15, those taking part in the work to be divided into three main groups and probably to travel south and west along the outer edges of the Mongolian plateau and the rim of the desert. "An' yit," wrote James Russell Lowell in The Biglow Papers, "there ain't a man that need be told that Now's the only bird lays eggs of gold." Seriously, though, at the last analysis, which is the more fanciful "bird"—the creature of that fabled past, or the fictitious gold-layer "Now"?

## A Treasure House of Archaeology

By WALLACE THOMPSON

Lima, Peru  
Lima lies four square on a wide flat plain, on the edge of the Pacific. Its altitude is only a few feet above the sea level, the mountains are far and few. The coast here is barren, like both the northern part of Peru and the southern end as well, but through Lima runs the River Rimac. Flowing from the hills, this hurrying, rather turbid stream is diverted into irrigating ditches to water many broad acres where even close to the city, cotton and sugar cane grow in selected bits. Irrigation is the instinctive type of cultivation of the natives, and where there is water the desert blooms, while where there is none it is desert still.

All this is old, older than Peru, older than the conquest, and on the broad barren plains which alternate with irrigated patches on the roads running to the scanty Limerian suburbs are substantial traces of those old civilizations. Here, in sight of tramcar or automobile, are tall ruins of adobe (sun-dried brick), rising like natural hills, and yet still sharply upstanding, in places, where the mud walls have not yet crumbled completely away.

How old they are no one knows, nor how new. They stand there, only as reminders of the age of this land and its conditions, placing Peru, without Peru's cartons or nothing, in the class of Egypt and of Greece, for the Incas who once ruled here are among the greatest of all the races of ancient times, and their monuments and those of their predecessors make Peru one of the treasure houses of archaeology.

In this section of Peru and along the whole coast the ruins are almost uniformly of adobe, and yet from the ancient cities have been dug some of the finest, the most exquisite and colorful pottery and cloths and implements of which the museums of the world can boast. Here in Lima there are several fine collections. One of these is of outstanding glory, the Larco Herrera collection. This is now being housed in a fine new building, the official opening of which was one of the events of the Third Pan-American Scientific Congress.

These collections contain chiefly vessels of artistic or savage workmanship, some so fine as portraits and as representations of animals and customs that samples of them hold one of the highest places in prehistoric ceramics in the British Museum. The textiles survive here as they have survived in few other lands, and fabrics of cotton and wool and feathers, thousands of years old, are picked up here in the sands in the ruins of these adobe settlements.

One of the most famous of the adobe ruins of Peru which is near the capital is called Cajamarquilla, and lies a few miles from the Santa Clara station on the Central Railway, some thirty miles out of Lima. The name is not that of the ancient city, for that is long ago forgotten, but is derived, by the addition of the diminutive, from the name of the famous Inca town of Cajamarca. In the north, where the Spaniards surprised and captured the Inca himself, and so brought to a close their war against his numerous subjects and definitely closed the question of the domination and rulership of what is now Peru.

One reaches Cajamarquilla from the railway by a varied transport. First one travels in a tiny tramcar drawn by a friendly white mule which gallops gayly along ahead of the car as it whisks around the high mud walls of the ruins, a world of cultivated fields, pale green with tall sugar cane. The next step, so to speak, is an hour afoot, but to make the walk best you climb to the top of the wall of solid, caked mud, six or seven feet above the dusty roadway, and tramp along on its foot-wide path, with fewer steps down

than would be expected for close on three miles, for these stout walls serve both as fences and as containing walls, sometimes for the irrigated fields, to keep their earth within at the even level which irrigation requires.

The ruins of Cajamarquilla lie, barren and deserted, in the midst of green fields. They are scattered for nearly a mile across the plain, in a narrowing arm of the valley of the Rimac, where the mountains press close around them. At first the sense is one of disappointment, for adobe, in this rainless climate, bears little sign of its age, and the newcomer is likely to feel that these old walls might as well have been fifty as five hundred years old. But once in the midst of them, wandering through the deserted streets with the red mud walls rising sometimes twenty feet sheer above you, or climbing on top of such walls, to see the immense blocks, six by four feet in area and two feet thick, tumbled about you, you begin to have the sense of the majesty of this old world in the midst of them, the thousands who once inhabited it, and walked and worked and lived lives like the lives of today, here about you.

An acropolis, artificial in construction, but dominating the city and the valley, rises in the center. You climb it, picking up bits of painted pottery as you do, and from it survey the wide distance and the winding streets below you. At one end of the acropolis, which the natural scientists call the "Temple of the Sun" is a series of narrow courts, and in the midst of them row on row of round openings, reaching down into wells and intact, with only a tiny rising pile of dust at the bottom to threaten the ultimate disappearance of these great cavities. To what use they were put no one knows. Some guess for water (for here, it must be remembered, it almost never rains, and probably did not rain at all in ancient times). Others suggest that these holes were for drainage and that prisoners were left down through these two-foot openings and kept there in the cavity below until pardon or escape came to them.

Little excavation has been done in these ruins, and little is known of their history. No frescoes have been found, and on the small amount of fine pottery, like the Peruvian towns, there is utter dearth of written documents, for the Incas, and of course their predecessors, possessed no written language, and the only remains of their intellectual activity are the pottery and the weaving designs and certain knotted cords, apparently used in counting.

Tradition has it that this town was inhabited when the Spaniards came, but that on the approach of the conquerors the inhabitants fled to the hills, never to return. Certainly these long deserted streets, these falling walls, suggestive even in their barrenness and their square mud of a village in Upper Egypt, might have well been abandoned ages ago and left to time and sun (though not to rain) for the slow disintegration of such beauties as they possessed.

Peru is an immense treasure house of ancient historical information and art, and when the time comes for broad excavation much of moment will be uncovered. As it is, literally tons of fine ancient pottery and fabrics have been dug up on these flat plains, and, as is well known, some of the finest treasures of antiquity lie on the summit of the Andes, to the south of Lima, but down here, in these astonishingly accessible spots, there is much to be done. The Peruvian Government has done something, and private enterprise, like that of Mr. Larco Herrera, has done more, but the field is hardly scratched, and little is known even of such approachable towns as Cajamarquilla.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow, Feb. 7

There is no foundation for the statement attributed to the London Morning Post that the production of Bernard Shaw's play "Saint Joan" has been forbidden in Russia. "Saint Joan" has been one of the main attractions in the repertoire of the Moscow Kamerny Theater, an organization which is noted for its bizarre esthetic effects and its striking and original ideas in stagecraft.

The Hamovnichesky district in Moscow is organizing a special campaign against drunkenness. This campaign is being carried on largely through the League of Communist Youth and the women's organizations. One sees more people than formerly under the influence of liquor in the streets of Moscow since the recent decision to raise the legal percentage of alcohol in certain beverages to 30 per cent; and the anti-drunkenness agitation in the Hamovnichesky district, with its prevalence with the statement that drinking was on the increase. There is a struggle between ethical and immediate financial considerations in this matter, because the heavy excise tax on spirits brings the Government a considerable amount of much-needed revenue. On the other hand, the habit of drinking is a social evil, and the habit of the workingman's club, with its books and plays and other social activities, will certainly be adversely affected if the alcoholic temptations of the workers are increased.

Unemployment must still be considered a serious problem in Russia. Some time ago the Labor Exchange was "cleansed" very rigorously, and out of 1,400,000 former registered unemployed only 700,000 were left. The others were struck off the registration list either because they were considered to be enjoying the exemptions and benefits of unemployment illegally or because there was no prospect of absorbing them into the economic life of the country. At the same time the labor exchange was instructed to exercise the greatest care in accepting new names. Notwithstanding these precautions, the number of registered unemployed has again risen from 700,000 to 900,000. Thirty thousand masters were recently dismissed in the Donetsk coal fields because of the state of overproduction which exists in the coal industry; and the present campaign for maximum productivity of labor is calculated to discourage the retention of workers who can be regarded as superfluous.

A huge crowd recently fought its way into one of the Moscow theaters in order to hear the Communist Education, Mr. Lunacharsky, expound his conception of morality from the Communist standpoint. Lunacharsky's speech, which lasted for about two hours and a half, developed the idea that the proletariat was the most moral class, because its morality was based on collectivism. The idea that Communists must observe a degree of party discipline, almost military in its strictness, found favor in Lunacharsky's eyes; he praised the young Communists who carry out orders from above without thinking or questioning, and heaped scorn upon the lecturers who would introduce elements of doubt and skepticism into the Communist faith. Many of his recommendations in the field of applied morality were rather conventional, and he urged that Communists should bring up their children carefully.

The Gap-Pay-Do, or State Political Police, has opened an interesting historical museum in Kharkov with documents illustrating the character of Denikin, Wrangel, Petlura, Mahko and other anti-Soviet leaders of the time of the civil war. Especially interesting, from the historical standpoint, are some hitherto unpublished letters which were exchanged between the anarchist guerrilla leader Mahko and the staffs of the White leaders, Wrangel and Denikin.

M. Jean Herbet, the newly appointed French Ambassador to Russia, has lost little time in becoming acquainted with the Soviet state institutions. Besides paying the customary diplomatic visits to President Kalinin and Commissar for Foreign Affairs Tchitcherin, he has been visiting the headquarters of such organizations as the State Bank, the State Planning Commission and the All-Union Co-operative Society. In Foreign Office circles M. Herbet has already conveyed the impression of full sympathy with the cause of Franco-Russian understanding.

The economic implications of the Russo-Japanese agreement were recently discussed in the course of an interview with Mr. Frumkin, who is acting Commissar for Foreign Trade during the period of Mr. Krassin's absence in Paris. Mr. Frumkin points out that the economic needs of Russia and Japan are in many respects complementary. Japan, an industrialized country without great natural resources, needs above everything raw

materials and markets for its finished wares; and Russia is to some extent capable of satisfying both these needs. The Japanese shipbuilding, paper and matches industries can use Russian lumber; and 237,000 tons of Russian coal, valued at 7,000,000 rubles, have already been exported from Russia to Japan. Siberia exports a certain quantity of vegetable products to Japan; and such Russian mineral products as oil and iron are likely to find a market in the Japanese industries, once normal Russo-Japanese relations are re-established. Russian imports from Japan; and Japan plays the rôle of a middleman in selling to Russia such commodities as Java sugar and dyes.

The students in Odessa are organizing a group for the purpose of going to England and studying methods of technical and industrial production.

Under the title "Steady, I'm Taking a Picture," the Moscow Theater of Satire, which formerly housed Nikita Baileff and his "Cheuvre Souris," is now staging a series of burlesque hits on contemporary life. The performance has been very successful from the box-office standpoint, and the theater is crowded every night. In artistic subtlety and variety of appeal the company which is now playing at the Theater of Satire cannot rival the habit of putting one group against another in studies; and foreseen how children so trained would be easy prey to demagogues in the serious crises of later life. "My side, right or wrong," "My school, right or wrong," so easily leads to "My country, right or wrong"; the going, unthinking, with the mob.

If history's constructive events be given prominence; if the romance of explorations and building, of art that shows the real life of the people, take the place in the school histories now filled with the destructive work of armies; if co-operation in the classrooms takes the place of competition, we shall sooner arrive at the time when "war shall not be taught any more."

M. N. L.  
Baltimore, Md.

## Letters to the Editor

School "Spirit" and War

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In a recent number you published an account of the London "No More War Congress," when the attitude of schools toward the teaching of history was discussed. The consensus of opinion was that the glorification of war and the importance given its destructive details was a major factor in continuing that method of settling (?) political quarrels.

The speakers might have gone further; and seen that another element helpful to war was the partisanship constantly fostered under the name of class or school "spirit." They might have watched with dismay the habit of putting one group against another in studies; and foreseen how children so trained would be easy prey to demagogues in the serious crises of later life.

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M. N. L.  
Baltimore, Md.

## Wild Life in Maine

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have spent the fall and winter in Franklin County, Maine, on the shores of the Carrabassett River, south of the famed Rangeley Lake region and just below the Dead River country.

During that time, although I have spent many hours walking in the woods and in the hills, I have seen so little game as to make me feel that in a few more years the people of Maine will not be able to count on the wild life as one of their most valuable assets as heretofore, unless a radical change of policy be instituted.

Hunting is the most selfish sport on earth. The issue is squarely up before the people. It is the choice of woods full of dainty, beautiful game animals, or a few moments of so-called "sport."

My own rifle has spoken for the last time. Who else is willing to lay down theirs as a relic of an age of barbarism?

C. G. W.  
Kingfield, Me.